

# *Michigan History*



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MICHIGAN HISTORICAL COMMISSION

## MICHIGAN HISTORICAL COMMISSION

A STATE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND ARCHIVES

ORGANIZED MAY 28, 1913

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# MICHIGAN HISTORY MAGAZINE

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George N. Fuller, *Editor*



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## Salute to Michigan

MICHIGAN! Michigan! Child of the Inland Seas,—  
Kissed by the sunlit waters, caressed by the northern breeze,—  
You have reached the days for song and praise, give thanks on bended  
knees.

Commerce for all the world passes thy mighty gates;  
Patron of schools and science and of all that educates,  
Friend of the poor and afflicted,—the Lazarus who waits  
Ground by the heel of remorseless Greed, plaything of the Fates.

Michigan! Michigan! Out of the Forest's gloom  
You have hewn the homes for thousands, and still there yet is room,—  
You have cleared the land where cities stand and golden orchards bloom.  
Bearing the triple signs—crosses our fathers wore,  
Andrew, George and Patrick, (honor the cross they bore)—  
Flying the flag they rev'renced, true to thy inmost core;  
Outclassed by never a people of the centuries gone before.

Michigan! Michigan! Give thanks aloud, and sing  
Hymns like the mighty surges that all thy shores enring,  
From deepest mine to tallest pine thy glorious anthem fling.  
Blazing the rugged trail that Progress has sturdily trod,  
Making the wilderness blossom, waking the dormant clod,  
Keeping tryst with thy heroes sleeping 'neath hallowed sod,  
Thy past is rich in glorious deeds, thy future lies with God.

Michigan! Michigan! Peace to thy future days;  
Blest in a rich abundance, blest in all righteous ways,—  
The toils and tears of thy pioneers remembering with praise.  
Baring thy throbbing breast for the multitude to feed,—  
Under thy olive branches rearing a noble breed,  
Alike to thee are East and West, alike are tongue and creed;  
Striving for king-like thought, aiming at Christ-like deed.

Michigan! Michigan! Whatever the Fates decree,—  
Honor and truth and justice your motto aye shall be;  
On rolls of Fame write high thy name, that all the world may see  
Reward of honest effort, guerdon of victories won,  
Though scourged by foe, baptized by fire, since first thy life begun,—  
And when low down the western sky slow sinks thy latest sun,  
May the Master's final verdict be,—“Well done, my child, well done.”

—Irene Pomeroy Shields.

# MICHIGAN HISTORY MAGAZINE

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Vol. 28, No. 2

APRIL-JUNE

1944

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## PUBLIC OPENING OF THE STATE HISTORICAL MUSEUM

BY JACQUELINE KARREMAN

(In Wednesday's issue of the *State Journal* (Lansing), February 9, 1944, Jacqueline Karreman of the Journal staff wrote the account which follows, and the note used editorially under the heading, "State Dignitaries Throng Museum Ceremonies"—Ed.)

**P**POINTING out that the history of Michigan is indelibly written in the relics of the state museum and that those relics tell as nothing else can of the strife and progress of Michigan people, Gov. Harry F. Kelly Tuesday afternoon dedicated the new home of the museum, the old Turner mansion, 505 North Washington avenue.

He spoke of scientific improvements manifested in such displays as the ancient candlesticks now in a case illuminated by the most modern incandescent lamps. And he spoke of other wars, referring particularly to the Civil War relics and to Austin Blair, Michigan's Civil War governor. In this connection he noted that soldier voting was a problem then as it is today. But, he pointed out, the legislature then was trying to decide whether or not the soldier should vote, while today the Michigan legislature, meeting in special session, is discussing only the means whereby the American soldier can vote.

### LOCATION STILL INADEQUATE

The governor's address climaxed a half-hour program in which members of the state historical commission took part.



Governor and Mrs. Kelly inspect the statue of Zachariah Chandler



Dr. George N. Fuller, state historian, presided in the absence of Charles Weissert of Kalamazoo, commission president.

Dr. Charles A. Sink of Ann Arbor, immediate past president of the commission, described the new home of the museum as a great improvement over the former quarters in the state building, but still a temporary location.

"This frame building and its annex are overcrowded and present a constant fire hazard," he said. "It is the responsibility of the historical commission to see that Michigan's valuable papers and relics have a better place."

A monumental, half-million dollar, fireproof structure is proposed by the commission, Doctor Sink explained, mentioning as possible models the buildings erected for this purpose by Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, and other states.

#### CROWD JAMS MUSEUM

Dr. R. Clyde Ford of Ypsilanti spoke on the historical background of the museum which was moved recently from the ground floor of the state office building where it had been located since 1922. The new site which belongs to a pioneer Lansing family, has been leased by the state for two years, pending decision of whether a new building will be erected.

The museum was crowded from the time its doors opened at 2 o'clock until after 5, visitors from Lansing and many nearby cities making a constant procession through its rooms. Fourteen hostesses, wives of state executives and others, were costumed in gowns representative of earlier periods in Michigan history. Mrs. Harry F. Kelly and Mrs. Oscar Olander, wife of the state police commissioner, served punch in the Governors room.

Other hostesses were: Mrs. Herman Dignan, Mrs. D. Hale Brake, Mrs. Herbert J. Rushton, Mrs. Vernon J. Brown, Mrs. Eugene B. Elliott, Mrs. Charles M. Ziegler, Mrs. John A. Hannah, Mrs. John P. Espie, Mrs. Harry F. Hittle, Mrs. Oscar G. Olander, Mrs. Philip Troeger, Mrs. Neil Verburg, and Mrs. George N. Fuller, the latter chairman of hostesses.

Doctor Fuller was program chairman, C. J. Sherman, museum director, was in charge of exhibits, and Neil Verburg arranged decorations.

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PROCEEDINGS ON THE OCCASION OF THE PUBLIC OPENING OF THE STATE HISTORICAL MUSEUM IN ITS NEW HOME IN LANSING, FEBRUARY 8, 1944, BROADCAST BY RADIO FROM THE MUSEUM AT 2:45 TO 3:15 P. M. OVER MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE STATION WKAR, LARRY FRYMIRE ANNOUNCING.

*Announcer:* Good afternoon, friends. We're speaking to you from 505 North Washington Avenue in Lansing, Michigan, where this afternoon the Michigan Historical Commission is formally opening to the public its Historical Museum. Gathered here today are the wives of many of the state officers headed by the first lady of Michigan, Mrs. Harry F. Kelly. They're dressed in the quaint costumes of by-gone years and certainly do add a dash of color to the festivities. In the absence of Mr. Charles A. Weissert, president of the Michigan Historical Commission, our chairman this afternoon will be Dr. George N. Fuller, State Historian and Executive Secretary of the Historical Commission. To carry on from here and introduce our guests, here is Dr. Fuller.

*Chairman:* Ladies and gentlemen, it is my privilege to introduce to you the Most Rev. Wm. F. Murphy, Bishop of Saginaw, who will give the invocation.

#### INVOCATION

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen.

O God, through whose omnipotent power all things were created, and by whose divine providence all creatures are preserved in being, deign, we beseech Thee, to bestow Thy benediction upon this edifice, which today we dedicate for the conservation of the historical treasures of our beloved state.

Protect this museum both in time of peace and of war, and grant that all who pass through these halls may see in these works of our forefathers a reflection of Thy power and glory

and a manifestation of the industry and integrity which enobled the pioneers of this great Commonwealth, which Thou hast blest in so many ways, through Thy Divine Son, Christ our Lord, Amen.

*Chairman:* Our first speaker is a native of Michigan, was educated in Michigan and European schools and for 45 years was Professor of Modern Languages in Michigan colleges and for 37 years in the Michigan State Normal College. He has traveled in various countries of the world. He is a writer in fields of general literature and editor of college texts. He is an inveterate fisherman and a camper and explorer in Michigan wilds. He has made a special study of Michigan history and Michigan Indians. He has been for seven years a member of the Historical Commission and was once its President. Ladies and gentlemen, Dr. R. Clyde Ford of Ypsilanti, who will speak to you upon the subject, "Historical Background".

#### DR. FORD'S ADDRESS

Mr. Chairman, Governor Kelly, Members of the Legislature, and Ladies and Gentlemen: The Michigan Historical Commission perpetuates an almost unbroken tradition that is more than a century old. In 1828 Governor Lewis Cass and Henry R. Schoolcraft organized a group for the study and preservation of materials dealing with Michigan history, and our Commission is the direct heir and representative of that early enthusiasm, handed down to us through the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society.

Both Cass and Schoolcraft stood on the border line between two great eras—behind them were a hundred and fifty years of French and English exploration and settlement, before them the beginning of pioneer settlement and statehood, culminating in twentieth century Michigan.

This long expanse of time contains the story of Michigan, a romantic, thrilling, enlightening story and worthy of every effort to preserve it. For thirty years now the Michigan Historical Commission, called into being by legislative enactment,

has devoted itself to promoting this story of Michigan's rise and development. Let me enumerate somewhat specifically its duties:—

It "collects, arranges, and preserves" various historical materials of public and private origin;

It compiles and publishes documents of selected materials;

It publishes a historical quarterly journal of articles dealing with every aspect of our culture and progress;

It acts as custodian of various state and local archives.

Through the accumulation of historical material, the Commission, using the scholarship of its very efficient secretary, Dr. George N. Fuller, has been able to function as an information bureau, supplying historical data to various departments of the state government, public libraries, schools, the press, and citizens of the state;

Last but not least, the Commission is the custodian of the State Historical Museum, the formal opening of which in a new home we are here to celebrate to-day.

No doubt there are some present who can remember when the Museum was over in the Capitol Building, on the fourth floor, in what used to be called the "attic." There Mrs. Marie B. Ferrey gathered together prehistoric and pioneer relics from the ends of Michigan, hoping that some day a proper place might be provided for them. Such was the origin of the Museum some fifty years ago, and Mrs. Ferrey must be regarded as its virtual founder. For a quarter of a century she labored to spread the gospel of Michigan history throughout the state.

In her early life she was a schoolteacher. She came to state work as the widow of a Civil War veteran, and it was while she was working in the office of the Auditor General that she began, as a member of the Pioneer Society, to collect the pioneer material which later grew into the Museum, her everlasting memorial.

When the Historical Commission was organized in 1913 she became Curator of the Museum when it was transferred from

the Pioneer Society to the State, to be administered by the Commission. Through her efforts it grew so large and valuable as to require other housing and finally it was assigned fire-proof space in the new State Office Building when that structure was completed in 1922.

From time to time the removal of the Museum has been proposed, but more suitable quarters were lacking until there came the possibility of acquiring this property. With that purpose in mind, the Historical Commission sponsored a bill in the 1943 session of the Legislature to buy the property, and to create on this spot such a center of state historical work as would be worthy of adequate legislative support, and which might also attract public endowment. The same bill carried a request for an appropriation to build, also on this property, the first unit of a State Archives Building to house historical documents, and also to provide work rooms for the Historical Commission. The Museum section of the bill passed the Senate, and there was almost no opposition in the House, but the bill was lost finally in that limbo which frequently develops in the last days, and last minutes, of a legislative session. Since then this property has been leased for two years, with option to buy, and to-day the Museum is here formally opened. Meanwhile the Commission has taken a longer view looking to the future, a future which we hope will generously appreciate the demands that time lays upon the citizens of this commonwealth to preserve and house, with dignity and adequacy, the memorials and materials of a great history.

*Chairman:* Thank you, Dr. Ford.

We will now hear a man who for many years has been President of the University Musical Society which provides the May Festival and choral union concerts at Ann Arbor. He has served five terms in the Michigan legislature—two in the House and three in the Senate. His activities have been devoted mainly to educational matters. He was appointed to the Historical Commission by Governor Comstock and was re-appointed by Governor Murphy and Governor Kelly. He will

speak to you on the subject, "A Look to the Future." Ladies and gentlemen, Dr. Charles A. Sink of Ann Arbor.

DR. SINK'S ADDRESS

Mr. Chairman, Your Honor, Governor Kelly, State Officers, and Guests: This formal opening of the State Historical Museum in its new temporary location, marks a significant milestone in the life of the Michigan Historical Commission. It will provide opportunities for historically minded visitors, to view with some degree of convenience, a tangible record of the achievements of our great state.

In the early days the Museum was housed in the upper dome of the capitol building, where it was difficult of access. Accordingly, it was almost unknown to most people, even to state officers and oldtime residents of the city of Lansing, to say nothing of the people at large. With the construction of the State Office Building more than two decades ago, it was transferred to more commodious quarters; but again, because of the business nature of the surrounding offices, the Museum did not attract the attention of the general public to a degree commensurate with its importance.

Recently, to make available for other state activities, the space which it occupied, the State Board of Auditors partially solved the problem by transferring the collection to this separate building. Attractive as these new quarters may seem to be, and granting that the location is a great improvement, your Commissioners at this formal opening would be derelict in their duties if they did not emphasize its temporary nature. This wooden frame building with its annex is already greatly overcrowded, and besides it is a real fire hazard. A fire once started here would result in total loss of irreplaceable exhibits.

Your Commission has been charged by the legislative act by which it was created, and by subsequent enactments, with very definite and well defined responsibilities, for the assembling, preserving, and making available to all interested and concerned, the documentary and historical records, and other



evidences of Michigan's development. Obviously, this is a heavy responsibility. The members of your Commission have taken the matter seriously. At all times they have done their utmost with the limited funds and physical resources made available. But thus far the ground has only been scratched.

In spite of serious handicaps, your Commission, however, has full confidence that brighter days are ahead. They are hopeful that in the near future, ample funds will be provided for the *purchase* of this site, and for the construction hereon, of a *monumental fireproof* structure, costing approximately a *half million* dollars. Such a program has been presented to the State Planning Commission after careful research and study. We believe that it has the sympathy of that body, and that the people of the state will gladly endorse it. This proposed structure would be in keeping with similar historical buildings which have long since been provided by many of our neighboring states.

Wisconsin erected a building in 1899 at a cost of nearly \$800,000; Ohio's Historical Building cost \$550,000 in 1929. Illinois, Oklahoma and other states have erected buildings costing more than \$500,000 each. Competent and sufficient staffs of historical experts are maintained.

As a matter of fact, a bill providing for the erection of the first unit of such a building for Michigan was introduced at the last session of the legislature upon recommendation of your Commission. The bill passed the Senate, but unfortunately died in one of the house committees, but not because of lack of interest or opposition. On the contrary, in large measure, members of the House indicted a serious interest in its passage. But rather because of last-minute hurry and confusion it was lost in the general shuffle.

Michigan is rich in historical data, documentary and otherwise. It only lacks adequate machinery for assembling, preserving and displaying it. Convenient and well appointed display and work rooms are needed. Stack rooms are required for both public and private documents, manuscripts and papers,

and for newspaper files. Ample book stacks, and a reference library, are further requisites. Facilities for microfilming and photostating, for sorting, classifying and the making available of documents, files, and records of all kinds, as well as museum pieces, are necessary. To properly accomplish such a program, the Director should be assisted by a staff of at least a chief archivist, a special document archivist, a field visitor, photographer, clerks and stenographers, caretakers and assistants, elevator operators, etc., and additional staff members as enlarged operations from time to time may require.

There is no doubt but that if suitable facilities were provided, many thousands of visitors would be interested. Groups from patriotic-minded organizations, and from the schools of the state, are continually coming to the capitol. They would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of learning first-hand, much about the accomplishments of the founders and early fathers of their state, and of intervening generations, all of whom have contributed much to the state's remarkable forward march in industry, forestry, mining, recreational facilities, and many other lines of development.

The struggles and accomplishments of our pioneers, the complete war records of our ancestors, and of our sons and daughters, the growth and accomplishments of our great institutions, and other records of all kinds and descriptions should be preserved and handed down to posterity. They should be made available to all who in future years may be interested in the evolution and development of the culture, progress, and forward march of our great state.

May we remember, therefore, on this significant day, while we rejoice in present progress, that "the good is often the enemy of the best", and that this auspicious occasion is not to be considered an end in itself, but rather as marking only a forward step in the historical march of our great and progressive state.

*Chairman:* Thank you, Dr. Sink.

Our next speaker is a gentleman well known to the people of Michigan and beyond our borders, and needs no special introduction. It is my privilege and pleasure, ladies and gentlemen, to present to you His Excellency, the Honorable Harry F. Kelly, Governor of Michigan.

GOV. KELLY'S ADDRESS

Mr. Chairman, and friends: We should be grateful for occasions like this—which permit us to look back to the Michigan of other days and find courage and inspiration in the way our predecessors fashioned the foundation of what is today a great industrial empire.

The peoples who lived during other periods of Michigan history had problems, too. They experienced war in its full meaning even as we are experiencing it today. And if we feel that our problems are greater and more difficult of solution, it is not that we would in any way discount or minimize their achievements, but rather it is with the realization that they are greater in proportion to the growth and development of Michigan over the years.

As I look around this splendid new museum, it occurs to me how simple it is to trace the advancement and prosperity of a state through a study of the things earlier residents left behind.

A simple example of this comes to mind. Among the relics exhibited here are candle sticks. One day they provided the only means of illumination. They were followed by kerosene lamps, by gasoline lamps and finally by electricity.

As late as three or four years ago there was general belief that the incandescent lamp of Thomas A. Edison was the last word in lighting. Today there is evidence that this, too, is to be a victim of progress, as we see fluorescent lighting more and more widely adopted. Each step in this history of illumination was an improvement and thus each step represented progress and development. This is but a single example of many that are apparent here.

Museum pieces, considered in terms of what we today think is practicable, are apt to appear ridiculous. Considered as steps in the advancement of mankind they are, on the contrary, of untold interest and value.

Our state and our nation are today engaged in the most destructive and bloodiest war in all history. Involving a major portion of the world's area and population, this war is a struggle to determine whether our children and our grandchildren shall live as we have lived—with free enterprise and progress—enjoying the things that only a great, free people can conceive and produce—or whether they shall live in a world in which progress and all that is good is stifled by dictators.

There is little good that we can say about war. One of the good things is that war is conducive to thinking—that before the stimulation of absolute necessity, inventive genius is given the green light. Thus we may anticipate that out of this sad spectacle shall come some things which may make life a little easier and more enjoyable in the future. We are hopeful that this war will produce something vastly more important—a better understanding as between the world's peoples and thus a greater possibility that there may be peace on earth.

I said that war is not a new experience for Michigan. Throughout this building are evidences of other wars. Within a few blocks of this ceremony and at this moment, the Michigan Legislature is convened in extraordinary session to consider the urgencies of the strife which now besets us.

Just eighty years ago another Michigan Legislature was convened in the same kind of a session and for the same purpose. At that time, the nation was divided. For three years its people had been engaged in civil war. They were exhausted with the demands upon their manpower and upon their productive ability.

Michigan then had a population of a little more than 700,000. It was essentially an agricultural state, with lumbering its largest industry. It was certainly a far cry from the Michigan of today, with our more than five and a half million people,

with an industry which is producing more than one-tenth of all the weapons of this war; with an agriculture which is making a mighty contribution to the demand for food.

And yet, surprising as it may seem, as we look back to that session of the legislature 80 years ago we find it was concerned with some of the same problems we are concerned with today.

As Governor Austin Blair stood before the assembled legislators at the opening of that conclave, he said: "The period is itself revolutionary and altogether extraordinary. No human forecast seems sufficient to provide for all the exigencies of a single year."

In my message to the legislature a little more than a week ago, I could have used his identical words. In his conclusion he said: "We have reason to be thankful \* \* \* for the bright hopes which promise the speedy return of peace to our country. Unwearied by three years of continued war, the people \* \* \* with unabated courage and ever-increasing confidence, march steadily forward". How easy it would have been for me to have used those words also.

But it is in the subjects which concerned the legislature on that occasion and at its session a year earlier that we find the striking comparison between the problems of that day and our concerns of the present.

Among the subjects being considered by the present session of the Legislature is that of soldier voting. That, too, was one of the principal subjects on the agenda of 1864, with this difference: that while today our problem is one of machinery, or more explicitly the transportation of ballots to our sons in the four corners of the world, the concern in Civil War days was over the legality of permitting the soldier to vote. In his message, Gov. Blair devoted almost seven pages to a discussion of legal questions and court decisions. Some of his language is intriguing. He says, for instance, "If such power [permitting soldiers to vote] exists in your body, then by every consideration of justice and right let it be done; but if not, then however much we may regret it, we must not move a step in

that direction, since they would not be fit to make laws who will not obey the fundamental law."

He concluded his discussion of soldier voting in this fashion:

"After giving this subject considerable attention, I do not hesitate to recommend the passage of such a law, by this Legislature, as will enable the soldiers of Michigan, while absent from the state in the service of the United States, to avail themselves of the right which they have never forfeited, to vote in all the state and local elections. It will be only just towards them, and their votes will be dangerous to traitors only."

It is interesting, and rather startling to note, that back in those days the subject of juvenile delinquency was before the people.

In his message to the 1863 Legislature, Governor Blair said this of the subject:

"The number of boys now confined in the reform school is 183. The school has now become one of the permanent and cherished institutions of the state, and deserves the watchful care of the Legislature. I am surprised at the extraordinary increase of the number of boys the past year. My own opinion is that it will not be wise to increase the numbers in this school, but to make provision for placing the older and more hardened offenders elsewhere. In any case, I think the family system, with farm labor, is to be preferred."

Before the present session concludes, considerable thought will be given to the important subject of the state's responsibility in connection with the readjustment and rehabilitation of the more than half a million Michigan men who will be engaged in this war. No one questions the justice of giving them everything they need to prepare them for a return to their proper place in a peace-time economy—whether it be rehabilitation, education, vocational training or anything else. The debt we owe them will be paid as adequately as we are able to pay it and I know the people of Michigan join me in this demand.

Pho  
wife  
Aust  
left)  
The  
above





Photo from the February issue of the *Michigan Education Journal*. "In the picture Mrs. George N. Fuller, wife of the Secretary of the Historical Commission, plays a piano which came from the Jackson home of Austin Blair, Michigan's Civil War governor. Participating in the fun are Mrs. Eugene B. Elliott (standing, left) wife of the state superintendent of public instruction; and Mrs. Harry F. Kelly, wife of the governor. The picture of Mrs. Marie B. Ferrey, founder of the museum, placidly surveys the festivities from its frame above the piano."

In Civil War days, the Governor and the Legislature recognized the same responsibility and began consideration of it at the 1864 session.

Many other matters pertaining directly to the war and to the war economy were before the people in that day. That they were met directly and adequately is evidenced by the growth and advancement of this great state.

Michigan has had many tests during its existence. There are, in this museum, evidences of other trying periods. Today we are meeting the biggest test of all, and meeting it in a manner befitting the traditions created by those who literally carved this state out of the wilderness and laid the foundation of an industrial empire.

We look around us at these mementoes of another day and find the courage and inspiration to carry on to the end that this state may continue to progress.

*Chairman:* Thank you, Governor Kelly.

Ladies and gentlemen, this closes our speaking program. We hope you have enjoyed it. Please remember that you are cordially invited to come and bring your friends and visit the Museum whenever you are in Lansing.

*Announcer:* Ladies and gentlemen, for the past 30 minutes WKAR has been bringing a portion of the ceremonies in connection with the formal opening of the State Historical Museum at 505 North Washington Avenue, in Lansing, Michigan. We've heard messages from Dr. R. Clyde Ford of Ypsilanti, Dr. Charles A. Sink of Ann Arbor, and a final tribute by Governor Harry F. Kelly. Our chairman today has been Dr. George N. Fuller, State Historian. This has been a public service of the college station WKAR. We return you now to our studios.

## DISCOVERY OF IRON ORE: NEGAUNEE CENTENNIAL (1844-1944)

BY R. A. BROTHERTON

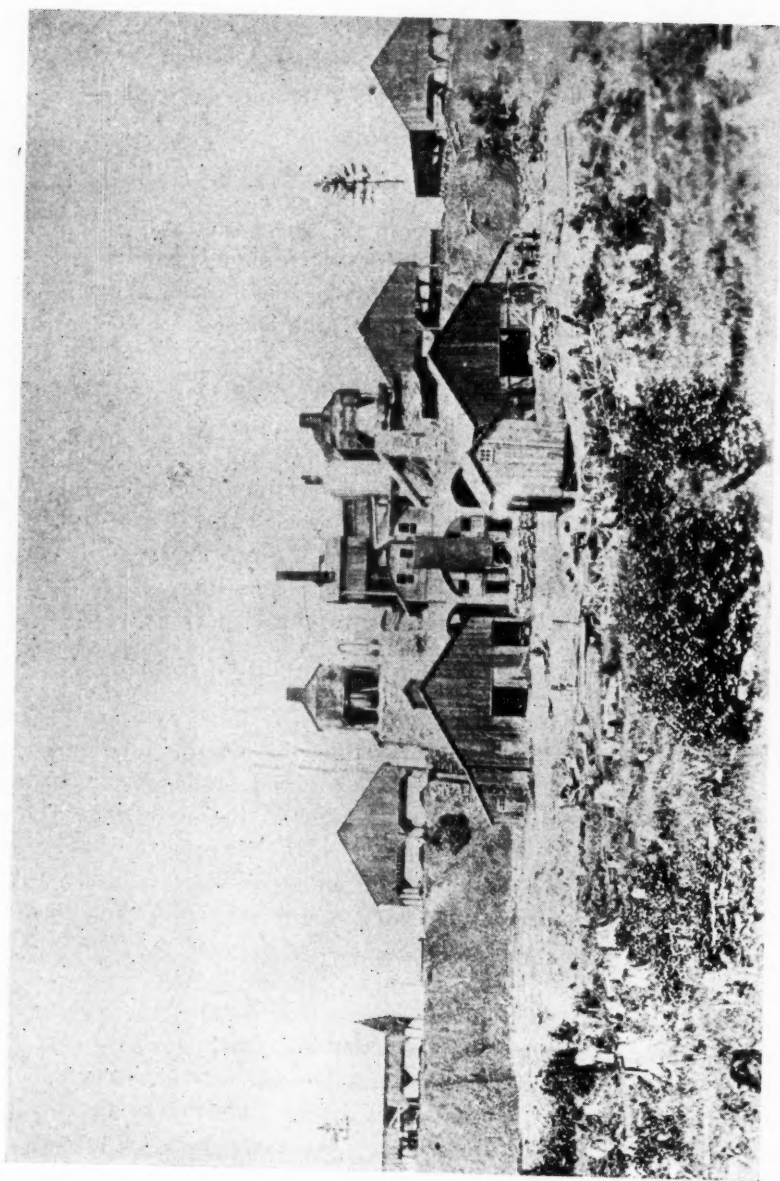
NEGAUNEE

**I** OF COURSE cannot attempt in this brief sketch to give a complete "iron" history of Negaunee through its 100 years. It is only intended to tell briefly a few stories in the early history, particularly as told to me by old friends who have "crossed the Silver Stream."

Many of the older accounts of the discovery of iron at Negaunee are credited to the Chippewa Indians. The Indians may have had some knowledge of the iron out-croppings but I doubt if they knew iron or any other minerals, and surely they did not know them to be of commercial value. They only knew of iron as the "heavy rock," and the only value it had to them was that they could embed a small piece of the "heavy rock" in the end of their war clubs to make a more formidable weapon.

In 1844 William A. Burt and his party of government surveyors were camped near an old Indian Village at the east end of Teal Lake, and while running the north and south line between Ranges 26 and 27, they found many specimens of iron ore. Their discovery is recorded in the field notes of their survey, copy of which is on file in the Marquette County court house. This was in September, and to William Burt and his party of government surveyors is due the credit for the first finding of iron ore in Michigan by persons knowing it to be iron ore.

In 1845 the Jackson Iron Company was formed to explore for minerals and they acquired Section One, Township 47 north, Range 27 west. Here a small camp was constructed, consisting of six log houses and a barn. This marks the beginning of the City of Negaunee. The name is a Chippewa Indian word meaning "Pioneer" or "foremost." It was not



Old Pioneer Furnace in Negaunee  
Built in 1858. Destroyed by fire. Rebuilt in 1877

until 1873 that Negaunee was granted a charter and the settlement became a city.

The growth of Negaunee from its early location at the Carp and Jackson mines with a total population in 1850 of only 124 souls, and in 1860 of only 526, increased in 1870 to 3270, in 1880 to 5,000, in 1890 to 6078, in 1900 to 6935, and to a peak in 1910 to 8460. In 1920 the population was 7419, and in 1930 it was 6532, showing a decline. There was a small increase in 1940 to 6799.

Looking at the official seal of the City of Negaunee, we see in an honored place in the very center, a pictured representation of a large stump, and one asks, "Why?"

Well, here is the reason. A hundred years ago, as we look over the terrain we find the hills covered with large pine trees, and making their way through the forest we see the government surveyors tracing their lines through the timber. Look, they have stopped. They find their compass useless, the needle fails to work true, spinning around and around and dipping to the bottom of the compass box. William Burt and his surveying crew begin looking around for the cause of this strange happening. And there, on a little hill to the westward, they find pieces of iron ore clinging to the roots of an overturned tree—a wind fallen monarch of the forest of which only the stump remains.

The riches beneath that stump have proved practically inexhaustible, and out of their bounty Negaunee grew. For Negaunee is founded upon iron, and the substantiality of iron enters into the community's very beginning. Iron is the foster father and the foster mother of Negaunee—the Iron Ore—more precious than gold; it has transformed a nation and blessed the earth. And so it comes that the representation of a stump finds an honored place on the seal of Negaunee.

This stump was to be seen for many years, a spot to be visited by many people, and Captain William Penglase of Negaunee took great pleasure in showing the stump to all visitors. On the 25th day of October, 1900, some boys in a

spirit of mischief applied a match to the old marker and soon nothing remained but a charred brand of the famous Jackson Stump.

Not only was this old stump an object of interest to the people of Negaunee, but of pride as well; indeed many were coming to look upon it as something stately, a suitable monument to a discovery of hidden treasure, the development of which caused the building of railroads, the Soo Locks, prosperous towns and the well-being of thousands of people. A monument of native stone now marks the spot where the historical old stump once stood, and many tourists and visitors pause there yearly, only a short distance off the main highway, to ponder the astounding consequences of that casual find in 1844, 100 years ago.

The first iron ore from this celebrated Jackson Iron Mountain was tested in a forge with a charcoal fire. This forge was built on the banks of the Carp River in 1847, and the first Iron Bloom was made February 10, 1848, by Ariel N. Barney, forgesman. This first lot of blooms made from iron mined and forged in the Lake Superior District was sold to E. B. Ward and from it was made the walking beam of the side-wheel steamer *Océan*. The Jackson Forge was of primitive construction, power being supplied by the Carp River, across which a dam was built giving an eighteen-foot head of water. There were eight fires, from which a lump was taken every six hours, placed under the hammer and forged into blooms four inches square and two feet long, and the total amount produced per day was about three tons.

This Forge was a financial failure and ceased operation in 1854, but it established the fact that the iron from Negaunee was of very high grade, and was in great demand by consumers desiring the best.

The site of the old Jackson Forge is a historic spot in the early history of Negaunee, and is commemorated by a monument. The old charcoal furnaces whose remains are still to be seen should be objects of interest to all who are interested



in the development of Marquette County. One can wander into the wild portion of the county today with the feeling that few have penetrated to that particular place and suddenly come upon the remains of old kilns that were in operation many years ago.

Here I wish to give you a brief account of a trip made to Negaunee in 1853 by Henry Brotherton, an Uncle of mine, and Henry Van Dyke who was afterwards the first conductor on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway between Negaunee and Escanaba. I will let them tell the story.

"There were at this time five steam driven ships plying the waters of Lake Superior, the side wheelers *Sam Ward*, *Ocean*, and *Baltimore*, and the stern propeller *Pewabic*, and *Manhattan*. We were lucky enough to obtain passage on the *Manhattan* from the Soo to Marquette, the first town upon Lake Superior, about 150 miles westerly from the Soo.

"Our first stop was Grand Island where we landed at an Indian Fur Trading Post which was in charge of Abram Williams. We discharged our freight, and Indians in the employ of Williams began loading dry hardwood cut in four-foot lengths for fuel for our steam boilers. While watching the Indians load the fuel wood, Mr. Williams made us acquainted with his daughter, Anna Williams, who told us what a fright the Indians caused them a few years before, when a war party of 500 Chippewa Indians landed on the Island. In the party were women and children and two French Traders.

"The Indians had been at war with the Minnesota Indians and were on their way to Sault Ste. Marie. A storm coming up caused them to take refuge on Grand Island where they were wind bound for three days. The Williams family were much alarmed at their coming, but were reassured by the French Traders.

"Being without provisions the party exhausted Williams' entire store of supplies and Anna told us how the entire family had to work day and night baking bread as long as the flour

lasted. The Indians demanded whisky but her father had hidden his store of it and refused to give them any. Finally by arrangement with the French Traders, the entire party were to get into their canoes and when ready to depart, Father would present each Chief, there were ten in number, with a quart of liquor, and what a relief, Anna said, to see them go.

"We did not leave Grand Island until the next morning, arriving in Marquette in the afternoon, a thriving village of 400 population, located on the shore of Iron Bay. Marquette is the port for the shipment of iron ore from the iron deposits located south and west, about 12 to 25 miles.

"This region is almost inaccessible, due to poor and muddy roads, but a survey has been made to construct as soon as possible a plank road which will make the communication between the Iron Mountain and Marquette more accessible. We put up at the Northwestern Hotel for the night, and the next morning found that quite a sizeable party were making the trip to the Iron District, which was also our destination.

"After taxing the stores for food supplies to the last party for several days, and also conveyances to carry them and those that decided to ride, we obtained two buck-boards and two wagons to carry our supplies, and we were soon on our way. The most of us made the ten mile trip on foot over a rough and muddy road. We finally arrived at the Jackson Forge, located at the Carp Falls, and were given a small log cabin for quarters, where after a supper cooked out doors we spread our blankets on the floor and soon fell asleep, too tired to complain about the hard bed.

"After a walk of about three miles the next morning we reached the Jackson Iron Mountain and climbing to the top, we looked over the silvery waters of Teal Lake, a beautiful mountain lake, about two miles long and one-half mile wide, with a small Indian Village at the eastern end. These Indians had just completed a large canoe or dugout, made from one of the large pine trees that was cut near the shore of the lake.

"Some of our party obtained the use of this canoe and spent the afternoon fishing in Teal Lake, where they caught a considerable number of trout that we had for our supper on our return to the Jackson Forge.

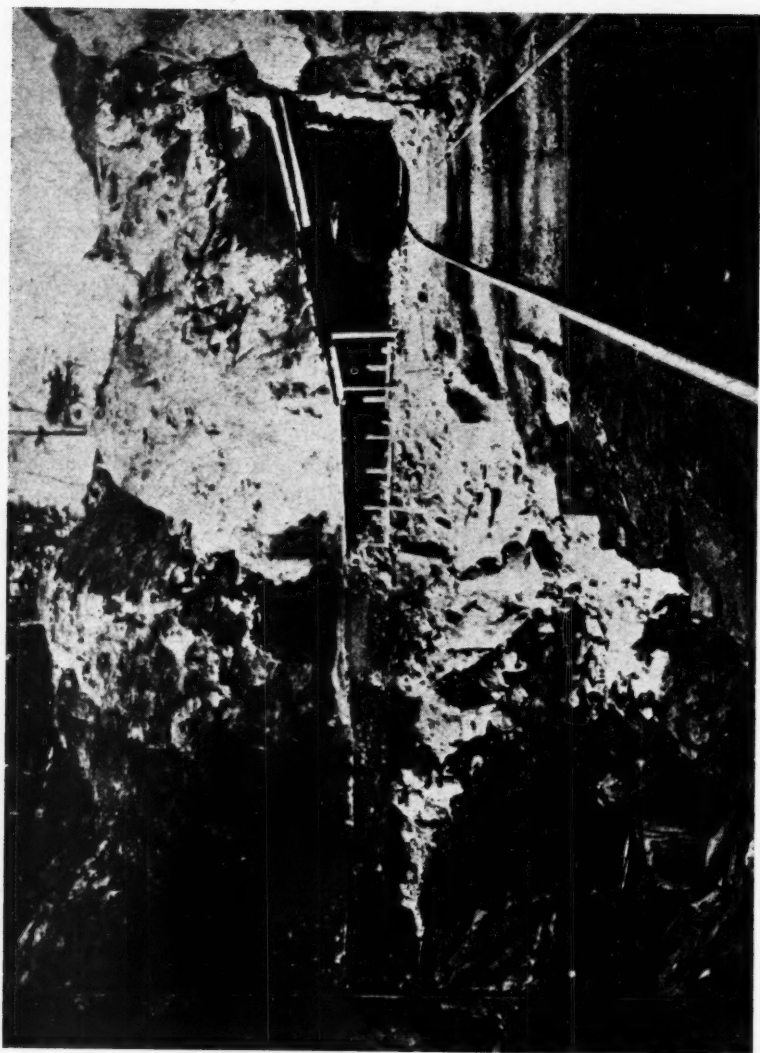
"The rest of us spent the afternoon, after receiving an excellent lunch at the Jackson camp, wandering over the Iron Mountain, where the iron ore appeared inexhaustible, and after a visit with the Indians we returned to the Jackson Forge. The next morning we walked the ten miles to Marquette fighting swarms of mosquitoes, black flies, and no-see-ems, and it was a great relief to enter the Village and feel the cool breezes from Lake Superior."

It was in the same log cabin mentioned in the account of Van Dyke and Brotherton's trip to the Jackson Forge, that one of our oldest living pioneer citizens, Mrs. Barbara Stecher, was born in 1854, and she told me that she crossed the top of the dam that backed up the water for power, when she was only two years old, the people on the bank watching her, fearful that she would fall into the waters of the Carp River and be drowned.

Mrs. Stecher's father, George Koelly, was foreman in charge of a gang of men cutting the timber, clearing the right of way for the new plank road being constructed between Negaunee and Marquette. The location of the plank road through Negaunee was what is now Main Street, running into Jackson Street to the open pit mine at the west end of Iron Street.

Koelly was accidentally killed near there. A young lad was watching the sawyers cutting down a large pine tree, and as the giant tree came crashing and swaying down, the youngster stood watching it falling directly towards him. But George Koelly was there in an instant. Lifting the boy off the ground, he threw him clear of danger, but he himself was caught by the great limbs, which crushed in his shoulders and head.

This Plank Road was completed in 1854, and the ore was brought over this road from Negaunee to Marquette in four-wheel wooden carts drawn by mules making one trip per day



Jackson Mine about 1865

with one and a fourth tons of iron ore. On arriving at the dock at Marquette it was unloaded with shovels on the deck of the dock, where it was reloaded into sailing vessels with wheel barrows. It took three to six days to load a cargo of 200 to 300 tons, the carrying capacity of the largest sailing vessel being only 300 tons at this time. How times have changed! We now load a freight vessel carrying 12,000 tons in two to three hours.

This plank road gave way to a primitive rail road built in 1857, and transportation of iron ore by mules and wooden carts was abandoned. The mules were supplanted by primitive wood-burning steam locomotives and little wooden "jimmy" railway ore-cars that held only four to six tons of ore. That railway would be a great curiosity now. Cross ties were used on the road bed as now, but the track was made of hardwood lumber 4" x 6" and 16 feet long, on which were bolted strap irons three-eighths of an inch thick and two inches wide; and where the joints met, a spike was driven near the end. These spiked ends of the strap iron would, under constant use sometimes work loose, and even though the top speed of the train was only about 12 to 15 miles per hour, would be a source of great danger to passengers. If the end of the strap iron curled up and met a car wheel below its center the wheel would hold it down, but if it curled up enough to meet a running wheel above the center, the moving train would force the strap iron up through the car floor, and through a car seat, causing great danger. This railway was rebuilt in 1861, using light iron rails, but it was not until 1865 that the Chicago and Northwestern Railway was completed between Negaunee and Escanaba.

The first blast furnace in Michigan was built by The Pioneer Iron Company in Negaunee. Work was started in June, 1857, and completed in early 1858. This furnace was burned down and rebuilt in 1877 and was in continuous operation until June, 1893, when the last pig iron was made in this historic plant. To operate these old charcoal furnaces

took enormous quantities of cordwood. It took about two and a half cords of wood per ton of pig iron, or, expressed in terms of charcoal, about 90 to 100 bushels were consumed per ton of iron. A bushel of charcoal was equal to about 20 pounds.

The building of the blast furnace was followed by the construction of many more charcoal furnaces in Marquette, Alger, and Delta counties, and this created a new industry, the cutting of hardwoods to supply the kilns with wood for the manufacture of charcoal. Several groups of kilns were located within Negaunee City Limits. There were the Pioneer Kilns located on what is now the Bunker Hill Mine; the Iron Kilns, just off County Road 480; the 17 Kilns north of Negaunee; and the Fairbanks Kilns, located on Goose Lake, which at that time was called Lake Fairbanks. The kilns in which the hardwood charcoal was manufactured were of beehive shape, constructed of brick and stone, with a capacity of 40 to 50 cords of wood, costing in the early days about \$475.00 to \$500.00 each. The charcoal industry boomed in this district from 1870 to about 1900.

In the early period of Negaunee's history the woods in the vicinity were a hunter's paradise and many Indians spent the fall and winter months trapping, taking their furs to the store and fur-trading post at Marquette in the charge of Peter White.

Peter White came to Marquette in 1849 and was very active in the handling and marketing of Lake Superior iron ores, and from his fur-trading post or store he furnished much of the supplies to the forges, thereby acquiring a financial interest in some of them. He also furnished much of the supplies needed by the local Chippewa Indians for their winter trapping, in the spring taking their furs in payment for their indebtedness. This recalls a story told me years ago. It seems that Charley Bawgam, a Chippewa Indian Chief, brought his winter catch of furs to Peter White to pay his bill that he owed the store and purchase additional supplies for his family use during the summer months. After a price for the furs was agreed upon and Charley had received his money and had paid Peter White



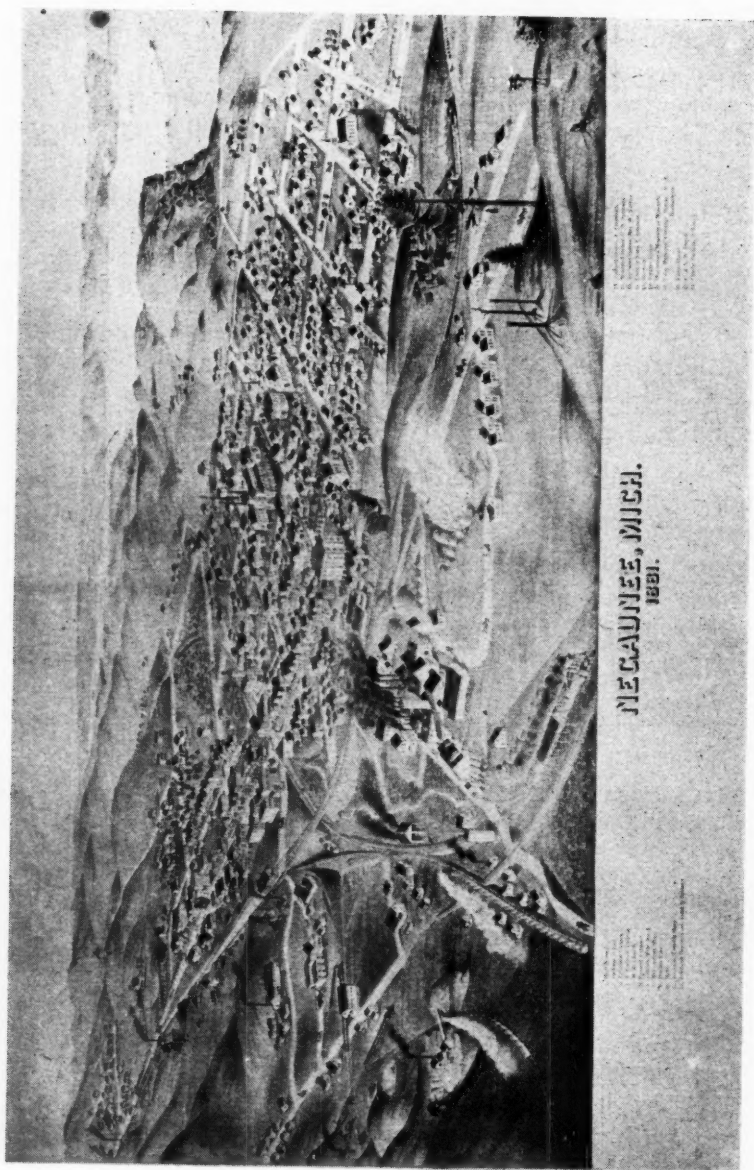
for all the things he had bought, he asked Peter White for a receipt for the money he had paid him. "Now Charley, you don't need a receipt, I've marked your account paid on the books and you know we are all honest". Still Charley demanded a receipt, and Peter White asked Charley why he wanted a receipt, and Charley said, "Me leave here with no receipt, maybe Injun die, go to Happy Hunting Ground, Great Spirit ask Injun if he good man, Injun say yes, Great Spirit ask Injun if he pay all his bills, Injun say yes, Great Spirit ask Injun for his receipts, Injun no got 'em.—Can't go all over Hell looking for you"—

One of the great annual events of the year when I first came to Negaunee which, I was told, started in the early '70's, were the dog races held on Iron Street, starting at the Breitung Hotel and finishing at Cyr Street. The many dog fights on the way furnished considerable entertainment for the crowd. Next came the Easter Monday Ball given by the Negaunee Fire Department, starting at 9 o'clock in the afternoon and lasting until 4 or 5 the next morning, and every one enjoying the many square dances called by Joe Cyr who was an exceptionally fine prompter. Then came the big masquerade given by the German Aid Society, with people from all over the county competing for the many prizes given for the best costumes, and featuring the Bear dance with Boney Markettey as the trainer and Charley Spoorley as the Bear.

It was not until the spring of 1865 that the village of Negaunee officially received its Indian name, when the Iron Plat by J. P. Pendill and the Pioneer Iron Company Plat were recorded. In the Fall of 1865 the village was incorporated and a town hall and jail were built, at a cost of \$10,000. In 1866 a Union School was erected at a cost of \$8,000 and in 1873 the first newspaper, *The Negaunee Iron Herald*, was founded by C. G. Griffey, now owned and published by Miss Mary Dougherty.

Without any desire to institute comparisons I feel as if we should mention at least some of those individuals who have been active in the early history of the community.





Edward Anthony, born January 8, 1840, came to Negaunee in 1856, served as Mayor for ten consecutive terms and was elected to the office later for three additional years. He was a Civil War veteran, a member of the Fire Department from 1875, and I've heard him tell many times of the years he was employed as brakeman on the early railroad between Negaunee and Marquette before the days of air brakes. It was a thrilling experience of the train crew in piloting one of the trains around dangerous curves and steep grades to the crude ore docks of that time where the ore was loaded into the holds of sailing vessels with wheelbarrows. He died in December, 1926 at the age of 86. We used to take a great delight, when a bridge partner of his, to play a wrong card, when he would get up and walk around the card table, giving you a bawling out that was artistic in his choice of words.

Charles Harvey, who constructed the first Locks at the Soo, had charge of the building of one of the first railroads between Negaunee and Marquette, also surveyed the unrecorded plat or so-called Harvey Lots, under the surface of which is the Athens Mine, one of the deepest mines on the Marquette Iron Range, reaching to a depth of 2600 feet.

Alexander Maitland, who came to Negaunee as a chainman in a surveying party, afterwards long connected with the Pioneer Furnaces, and later General Superintendent for the mines of the Republic Iron and Steel Company on the Marquette Iron Range.

George and Will Maas, who never gave up diamond drilling until they discovered the Maas Mine which is still in operation, and will be for some years to come.

Louis Corbitt, a contractor who in the early days got out great quantities of hardwood cordwood for the Charcoal Kilns, and who was a great lover of horses and horse racing.

Austin Farrell, who came to Negaunee as Manager of the Pioneer Furnace, and went from there to the Pioneer Furnace at Gladstone, and later until his death was in charge of the Pioneer Furnace at Marquette.

Captain Harry Merry, for many years in charge of the mining operations of the Jackson Iron Company and their Furnace at Fayette, who built the famous Merry Mansion which still stands in the Jackson Plat, in which several families make their home.

In 1910 and 1911, it was found necessary to move the Negaunee Cemetery due to the fact that a portion of the cemetery was over the iron ore body, and the surface might cave in. I had charge of the building of the new Cemetery, and the removal of 6700 bodies from the old Cemetery to the new one, which was the largest recorded transfer of bodies ever made up to that time in the United States.

It is my experience that people are intensely interested in historical matters if properly presented. The young people should be given an opportunity to build up knowledge and respect for traditions. If it were possible, I would have the children visit the historical sites during school hours, and I would inculcate respect for the town as I taught respect for the government.

Very little has been done to date in regard to a Centennial Celebration. Mayor Alvin C. Hampton has appointed a committee to formulate plans. Schools will put on pageants in the various class rooms showing scenes in the development and progress of Negaunee during the past 100 years. These will later all be combined into one grand pageant staged at the Teal Lake pageant grounds or at the school playground. There will be several conventions held here during the summer. It depends a great deal on the War, whether a Homecoming Week will be held. Nearly every home in Negaunee has a member or two missing, and those of us who are at home just can't put our hearts into a homecoming while so many of our boys and girls can't get home to enjoy it with us.

Most of the persons mentioned in this article were personal friends of mine, and all loved this Lake Superior Country, with its wild life, virgin timber, iron and copper. Negaunee has an average altitude of 1380 feet above sea level, with some of its hills rising to 1500 feet, and only thirteen miles from

Lake Superior, with mild winters and low summer temperature. Here blow the cool breezes from Lake Superior through the pines, spruces and hemlocks, and the air is purified. We have unmatched hunting and fishing close by. Certainly we have, as it were, a Garden of Eden, where life blooms to its richest, and best, attractive to all. Good Old Omar must have had something similar to this neck of the woods in mind when he wrote:

'A book of verses underneath the bough,  
A jug of wine, a loaf of bread—and thou  
Beside me singing in the wilderness—  
Ah, wilderness were paradise enow!'

## A MICHIGAN PIONEER FAMILY: THE COPELANDS

BY LOUISE HOLMES TUOMEY

PONTIAC

**T**HE FOUNDER of the Copeland family in America came to Massachusetts in 1630. A descendant in direct line was Captain of a company during the Revolutionary War and fought at the Battle of Saratoga. Afterwards he settled at Washington, New Hampshire.

In 1802 the great-grandfather of the late U. S. Senator Royal S. Copeland, with a company of neighbors, emigrated to Dexter, Penobscot County, Maine, where they took up land from the government. Royal Copeland, the grandfather of the Senator, was born August 11, 1791, and when he attained his majority, he started out to depend on his own efforts, going down the Kennebec River to Wiscasset, where he engaged in lumbering. Here he became acquainted with Alice, the niece of Mr. Joseph Tarr, a substantial citizen of the neighborhood. They were married and went to live with the Tarrs, to care for them in their old age, and here the two elder children, Joseph Tarr Copeland (May 6, 1813), and Emmeline (August 27, 1815), were born. A legacy from Joseph Tarr provided for his namesake's law education at Bowdoin College.

After the death of Joseph Tarr and his wife, the Copelands, bringing their children and some household goods, including a treasured desk still in use in the library of Senator Copeland at "Dexter Manor", Suffern, N. Y., returned to Dexter, Maine, to live on the old farm and take care of the elder Copelands. Later Royal purchased a saw-mill, and took his family to live in "Mill House", about two miles away.

In his book *Maine Beautiful* Wallace Nutting says, "Maine is the paradise of miniature mills—One can scarcely take a half-hour's walk on Maine roads without encountering one or more such mills or sites where they once stood. They were seldom operated the year through; but only at the time of high water. This time coinciding with that in which farm

labor was least exacting, the mill was a convenient outlet for energy. The winter was spent in the forest preparing the logs, the early spring in sawing."

One can picture for himself the mill as a neighborhood centre. Here at the Mill House, Roscoe Pulaski Copeland, the father of Senator Copeland, was born March 6, 1838. Two years later his father moved back to the old farm and began plans for a new house, moving the old one from its site. The boys enjoyed the excitement of the move and even abandoned their fishpoles for a time. One day Roscoe's mother missed her ring and when she asked her son about it, he replied, "Oh, yes, I tied it to my fishing line for a sinker. I thought the fish would like it". He found it hard to forget his mother's reaction to this bit of progressive thinking. However, the ring was found safely tied to the line.

All the labor of the farm was done by hand. The wheat was cut with a sickle and the Canada thistles were hand picked by the small boys. One of the first cradles for grain was used on the Copeland farm.

One of Roscoe Copeland's first memories of incidents that stood out in the early years of his life was that of a scene in the family home by the great fireside. His father and mother had been on a trip to Bangor and he could picture the fire-light playing on a book which they had brought back, a Peter Parley geography. Hannah Burton, his cousin, who lived with them, stirred a great kettle of Indian pudding hung on the crane while at intervals she came to his side to peep at the wonderful book.

Royal Copeland's brother Chauncey had been settled at Stoney Creek, near Pontiac, Michigan, since 1834, having gone West in the movement which started with the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825. In 1847 Chauncey, who in the meantime had welcomed to Stoney Creek two of Royal's sons, Joseph Tarr Copeland now equipped with his legal education, and Edwin, returned to Maine and urged his brother Royal to make the change to Michigan, and finally the important move was decided upon. A day's journey in a lumber wagon was



U. S. Senator Royal S. Copeland



taken by the party of father, mother, the sons Roscoe and Daniel and Alpheus, as well as Hannah Burton, the cousin. Chauncey was also returning with them. Southwest to Waterville, Maine, to stay at the tavern overnight, then down the Kennebec River on a small steam boat, the party travelled with only their baggage as the household effects had been shipped on ahead. From the mouth of the Kennebec the boat took the route to Portland to change to the Boston steamer.

An adventure on the Boston wharf left Roscoe hanging close to his elders for some days. As they walked along the wharf Roscoe stared open-mouthed at a man with skin dusky as night, a wide mouth showing large white teeth matched in color by the rolling whites of his eyes. As the negro, the first ever seen by the nine year old Maine inlander, saw the child's wide-eyed gaze fixed upon him, he picked up a stick and started after the child with a guffaw. Roscoe stopped running when he realized it was not serious but he never forgot his first encounter with the negro race.

A cousin in Charlestown harbored the family overnight, preparatory to starting the second part of their western journey on the Boston and Albany railroad. They went by canal boat to Buffalo and thence by steamboat over Lake Erie to Detroit. A night in Detroit was passed at Finney's Tavern, then the leading hostelry, situated at the southeast corner of Woodward and Gratiot avenues, where the Kern store now stands. The remainder of the journey consisted of a day's trip by wagon to Stoney Creek and the Chauncey Copeland farm.

Royal Copeland looked about him and eventually rented a good farm four miles west of Pontiac. The matter of "fever and ague" became so serious that the family moved to Kalamazoo, and then back to a small town near Ann Arbor, "Dexter", named from Judge Dexter who had earlier brought a party of settlers from Massachusetts. The Copeland family purchased a farm two miles east of Dexter, not far from the district school. Ahaz Allen who ruled as schoolmaster at one time, taught violently that the world was flat, and in process

of "boarding round" he arrived at the Copeland farm. Here he found an ardent champion for the roundness of the world in the person of Frank Copeland, one of Royal's sons, who brought out maps and proved to the reluctant Ahaz that his ideas were unsound.

A flock of turkeys was the pride of Mrs. Copeland. One fall when there was an unusually fine flock of the birds Roscoe was appointed to take them to market in Detroit. He was then in his late teens. The public market was in Cadillac Square. After a long day there, he sold the last of the turkeys to a mysterious foreigner and was asked to deliver them in a nearby street. However, he stayed on his wagon instead of going into the house when he was waiting for his pay, as the idea of a dark foreigner was strange to him. He lived to see wave after wave of immigration sweep into Detroit and Michigan and to admire Mr. Henry Ford's system of wages. After supper at Finney's, Roscoe saw the playbills announcing the appearance of Edwin Booth in *Hamlet* at the theatre on the Campus, so he treated himself to the performance and then spent the night at Finney's.

In 1859 the news that gold had been discovered in the Colorado country sped through the Mississippi Valley and several of the Copeland brothers "formed a company" to go in a covered wagon to St. Joseph, Missouri, and thence up the Platte River towards Denver on the old trail. In the mountains near Denver they set up quartz mills and called the place "Michigan Gulch". It was between Pike's Peak and Long's Peak. Besides their work, they had many serious and amusing encounters with the Sioux Indians. In the spring of 1861, hardly a year after the departure from home, Roscoe's father Royal died in the family home in Michigan, and as the mother was now all alone it was decided that Roscoe the youngest should return to manage the farm and look after her.

Joseph Tarr Copeland who was sent to the Territory of Michigan on a special legal mission was later elected Circuit Judge in St. Clair County. He served in turn as Judge of the Supreme Court of Michigan, as was then the routine. From

1852-58 he was presiding Judge of the Circuit Court of Oakland County and built a towered mansion on the shores of Orchard Lake which he called The Castle. Mr. Willis Ward, who tells in detail of the life of General Copeland, as he was called, in his privately published book *Orchard Lake and Its Island*, tells of Joseph Tarr Copeland's career as a lawyer and business man in Oakland County. Because of ill health, Judge Copeland sold his home and established another in Florida.

Alice Copeland, a younger sister of Joseph T. Copeland, married Dr. William Wilson of Pontiac, and died in 1858 at the birth of her daughter Willia Alice, who grew up to marry the late Walter Hines Page, Ambassador to the Court of St. Janes during the first World War.

On March 6, 1862, Roscoe Copeland married Frances Cornelia Holmes, the eldest child of Samuel and Frances Cornelia Peters Holmes. Cornelia Alice Copeland and the late Senator Doctor Royal Samuel Copeland were the children born of this marriage. Miss Cornelia took her degrees from the University of Michigan, where there have sometimes been five to eight Holmes cousins at a time studying everything from archaeology to medicine.

Royal Samuel Copeland, who at the time of his death in June, 1938, was in his sixteenth year of service to his country as United States Senator from New York State, was born November 7, 1868. He received the degree of M.D. from the University of Michigan in 1889, and from 1890-95 practiced in Bay City, being called back by his Alma Mater to be successively assistant professor and then professor of ophthalmology, until 1908. During these years in Ann Arbor he served on the Board of Education, also as Mayor, and at the same time carried on an extensive practice.

Dr. Copeland was called to New York City to serve as Dean of Flower Hospital, and in 1918 was appointed by Mayor Hylan, Commissioner of Health of the Port of New York. In 1923 he was elected to the United States Senate on the Democratic ticket and served until his death June 6, 1938, after

completing a long and arduous task in formulating the Copeland Health Bill. Earlier in his career he had studied in England, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Belgium, and at university gatherings he often wore with his academic gown, the brilliantly colored hood of Heidelberg. Senator Copeland's friendly personality and his forceful and witty speeches caused him to be in great demand not only in this country but abroad where he had many friends, especially in England. In one of the memorial addresses it was fittingly said of Royal S. Copeland, "He died at work for his fellowmen."

It was Senator Copeland's custom to return to the family home in Dexter, Michigan, for a long visit in June of each year during Commencement Week at the University of Michigan and each year he gathered together the young and old of the descendants of the Holmes family for a mid-day dinner, at which time many old family tales and pioneer stories were recalled. Royal Copeland, the father, lived to the age of ninety-five years to enjoy the fame of his son, but the mother passed away in the summer of 1925 while her daughter Cornelia was enjoying a summer in Europe.

Senator Copeland was extremely interested in his native town. Some years before his death, he purchased the original post-office of the little village, had it repaired and turned it over to the Woman's Club to be used as a Library and for social gatherings, calling it "Alice Frances" House, after his wife, the former Frances Spalding of Ann Arbor, and his mother. He made many gifts of books and money.

After the burning of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Dexter, Senator Copeland gave a considerable sum of money for its re-building, with the proviso that an Eastern architect draw up plans for a typical New England meeting house. As a result, the church blends perfectly with the rest of the village which is New England Colonial in architecture. The first meetings of the Methodist Church in Washtenaw County were held in the home of the Senator's great-grandmother.

Mrs. Royal S. Copeland, who long resided at Suffern, N. Y., on the estate known as "Dexter Manor" or at Venice, Florida,

where the Copelands maintained a home for the winter, died at the winter home on December 24, 1943. Major Royal S. Copeland, Jr., who was graduated from Syracuse University, where he was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, his father's fraternity at Ann Arbor, was for some time stationed at Fort Custer, later in California.

## DETROIT'S OLDEST MONUMENT TO TEARS AND GLORIES

BY FRANK BARCUS

City Plan Commission

Author of *All Around Detroit*

"I will fight any plan to move the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument off the Square!" warned Oldtimer Councilman John C. Lodge, who saw the monument being built 75 years ago.

"If the monument has to be moved the proper place for it would be the island end of Belle Isle Bridge," countered Councilman Eugene I. Van Antwerp.

And there we have the beginning of a new series of arguments—the start of the second phase of the colorful history of this monument; a memorial to the 14,823 Michigan soldiers killed in the Great Civil War—a monument which therefore binds one generation to another.

Now what started this sudden burst of councilmanic argumentation? A short time ago the State Highway Department requested the Council to move the Soldiers' and Sailors' monument in order to re-route U. S. Highway 25 down Monroe Avenue and connect with Fort Street at the City Hall. The Council turned the problem over to the City Plan Commission and the Traffic Engineer for study.

Back in 1930 progress and sentiment clashed on this very same question when the city council had to make a relocation decision on the monument in order to make way for traffic improvements. It was all started by the department of street railways and the police traffic bureau who claimed that moving the monument was necessary and no ifs or buts about it. A surprise supporting move was made by the American Legion when they went on record by sending in their communication favoring the transfer of the monument to another site. The removal, however, was objected to by a score of representatives of older patriotic and historical organizations than the American Legion.

"I represent the Grand Army of the Republic," said Samuel Bailey of the Fairbanks Post. "That monument was built in April, 1872, by the school children of the state. It was put there because the intention was to leave it there. I doubt the city's power to move it. This traffic business is tommyrot. There has been no accident over there in my time that I remember. If necessary, we will protest to the governor."

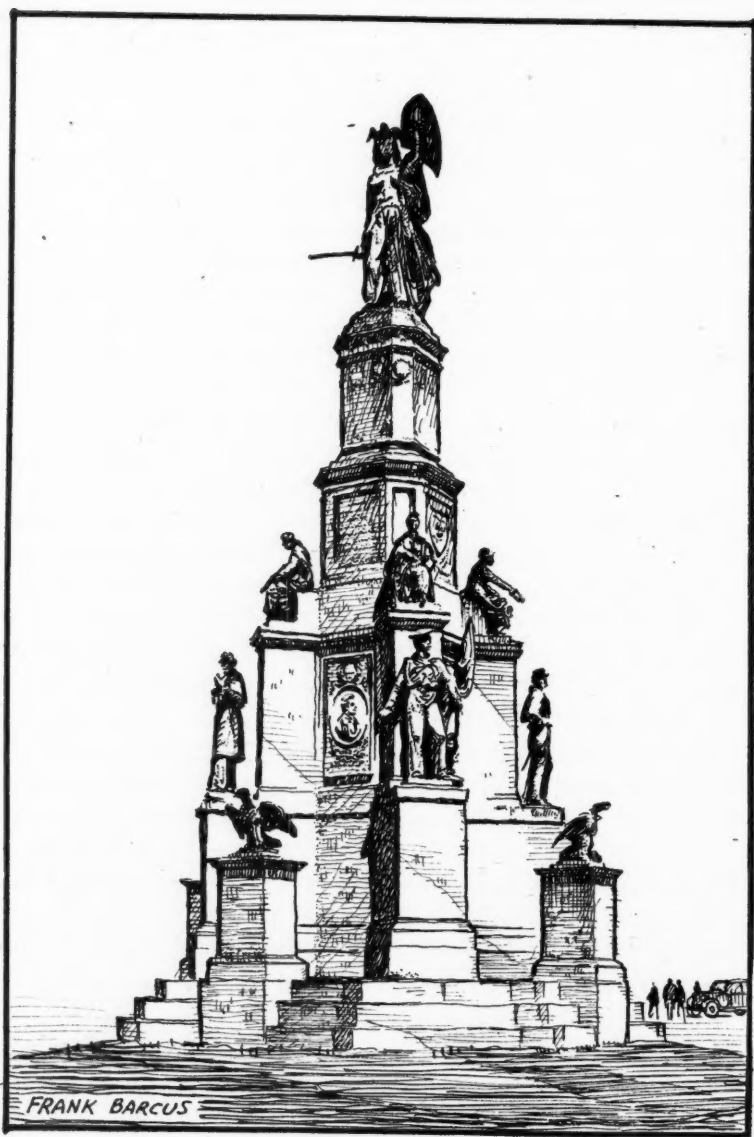
The question was turned over to the city plan commission who recommended Cass Park as the most appropriate spot for the monument. The department of public works came quickly into the picture with a statement that the G.A.R. had even objected to having the memorial cleaned, on the grounds that in every aspect it should represent a day gone by. It soon developed into a citywide controversy, half claiming that the monument is an historic landmark, the other half claiming that the character of the site had changed since the monument was erected. The whole question was finally tabled by the council.

And it will be harder than ever today for any plan involving the moving of this monument off Cadillac Square to get very far in the present council chambers. It would be a dangerous move to begin with and any city or state official suggesting such a move is playing with dynamite in the hands of Councilman Oldtimer John Lodge.

Way back in 1866 Detroit's Councilmen nearly came to blows over its original location in Grand Circus Park. They argued that "Grand Circus Park was too far out" and that "a considerable amount of money had already been expended in beautifying and improving it, which would be considered a wasteful expenditure should it be given for the purpose of the erection of a monument, and that the shade trees which are now well grown and have become an ornament to the park, would be to a great extent destroyed."

A number of prominent Detroiters then put in their two-cents worth against the Grand Circus Park location, "that with the spirit of improvement now prevailing in Detroit, first-class residences will in a few years encircle both of the Grand Circus





Civil War Monument, Detroit

Parks, which with ornamental trees would shut out any very distant view of the monument."

A suggestion was made by an architect that "adequate space for the site in the center of Woodward Avenue, between the parks be given by the Council, since in such a location the monument will command a view of Madison, Miami (now Broadway) Woodward and Adams Avenues. The course of the main sewer through Woodward Avenue need not be disturbed, but the monument would span the sewer with an arch, which would in no wise weaken or undermine its foundation."

On May 16, 1866, Campus Martius was considered and immediately a wave of objectors rose with arguments that this new location was too small an area. "What need of cramping the position? Detroit, although generous in its beautiful avenues, is meager in its parks. Its suburbs, with the exception of one cemetery, has no point of interest."

A month later the Council "resolved to grant permission to the Soldiers' Monument Association to erect their proposed monument in the East Grand Circus Park or on the Campus Martius."

Councilman Campau moved to strike out 'East Grand Circus Park'; Lost. Councilman Maginnity moved to amend by adding 'Cass Park'; Lost. Campau then moved to lay on the table; Lost. McGonegal moved to strike out 'Campus Martius'; Lost. The resolution was then adopted by the Council by a vote of 15 to 2.

The cornerstone was laid on July 4, 1867 in East Grand Circus Park.

Five months after the cornerstone was dedicated objections to the site flared up again as it was "in all respects inappropriate. It is away from the center of the city. It is a spot that will always be secluded. If the ground is needed for a park—if we can call it by that name—then shade trees and shrubbery must live and flourish in it, and to place the monument there is to either preserve the park and hide the monument in the thick foliage of the maple and elm, or destroy the

park and preserve the view of the monument. Both purposes it cannot answer. So expensive an ornament is made to be seen and to be looked at. What place can answer the purpose better than the square in the vicinity of the new City Hall?

"It is here that the finest buildings of which the city can boast are to be found. It is here the Opera House and some of the most magnificent buildings west of New York are located. It is here that center and meet the greatest arteries that lead to and from the city. It is here that the central portions of the city ever will be.

"Let then, the thousands of dollars that have been raised for this purpose show themselves in some other spots than behind the thick foliage of the Grand Circus Park."

The City Hall site suggestion brought on a flood of objections from others, using the same dialectic style of argumentation: "It is here where horses and mules are put up at auction. It is here that mutton is sold regardless of quality. It is here that pork and beef find the best market. It is here that vulgar produce peddlers jostle each other and those passing all day. . . .

"Sites for works of art in other cities are not located in business squares. Where is another city where monuments and meat peddlers stand side by side?

"The site chosen in Grand Circus Park has the leading avenues lead to it. The railing there will be free from damage by wagon wheels or having stinking sheep carcasses hung over it.

"It is stupid to locate a beautiful and endearing work of art in the center of business and groveling associations. The people in the hurry and bustle of business become too familiar with such a monument and it will never be noticed, much less studied as it should be."

The Council then voted on the Campus location; Lost. The motion that the monument be relocated in the Center of Woodward Avenue between the Grand Circus Parks was then voted

on and adopted, 12 to 3. Two days later the Mayor (Wheaton) vetoed the Council's vote.

In the meantime the designer, Randolph Rogers, finished his modeling in Rome and the bronze was cast in Munich. Castings included the statues: Michigan, Cavalry, Artillery, Sailor and Infantry.

A special committee appointed by the Council met on September 6, 1871 and "resolved . . . that the most eligible site is in the open square directly in front of the old City Hall." Adopted by the Council 11 to 3. Losing no time, the monument was immediately moved and continued on the new site. Dedicated and unveiled April 9, 1872.

This, by no means ended the controversy. It was soon discovered that the monument was hidden by the swarms of fruit and meat peddlers, teams and wagons crowded around the "work of art." The Council finally adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the Commissioner of Public Works be hereby instructed to report upon the advisability and expense of removing said monument to a more desirable location."

Then another flood of objections and stinging editorials began to rain upon the city. Here is an eye-opener of that day taken from the *Detroit Graphic* of November 22, 1879:

"The removal of the Soldiers' and Sailors Monument is being agitated. It might with propriety be placed in some back yard, as a testimonial to the incompetency and stupidity of the men who designed and built it . . . Alderman Frank Russell wants the Soldiers' Monument moved back again to Grand Circus Park. Better dump it in the river and let us go to work and get up a decently artistic memorial of our dead.

"An infuriated biddy, beating a dinner gong, on the top of a series of packing cases, and surrounded by metallic caricatures of soldiers and marines is anything but a cheering combination, even if the whole shooting-match towers 60 feet high, and cost at the rate of \$1000.00 per foot. The so-called monument

would present just as poor an appearance in Grand Circus Park as it does in the heart of Campus Martius."

After that no one had the nerve to suggest any new locations. On July 19, 1881 the last of the bronze statues, Union, Victory, History, and Emancipation, were unveiled and the monument completed.

By a Public Act of Michigan approved in 1883, an appropriation was made of \$100 per year for the care and preservation of the monument. This amount was reduced to \$85 in 1932.

Detroit's Civil War Memorial has received periodic criticism in the public letters of the press. In fact all our public sculptural and historical monuments have been damned more or less.

True, America was scourged by a pest of memorials after the Civil War, many a pretty village common being ruined by a stock-made granite soldier in forage cap and baggy trousers, pathetically attesting the patriotism, the civic pride, the fine spirit, and the execrable taste of the inhabitants. Detroit's Civil War Memorial is not, however, to be compared with these pitiful attempts at sentiment but should be acknowledged as a specially designed "period" piece and therefore deserves a lot of consideration. Some there are who may deride the taste of a period that (let us hope without too much self-righteousness) is pronounced manifestly inferior to our own. Besides its historical element has its civic importance. The past should not, and cannot, be erased.

But styles in war memorials change. The trend started slowly after the first World War and is on the whole very much more appropriate and tasteful, running to monumental buildings, parks, libraries, auditoriums and buildings in similar categories. An occasional setback is experienced to the old-fashioned stone and boulder mound or bit of uninspired sculpture that will become practically invisible to most people. It started in Detroit with the Victory Memorial Bridge connecting the old Cass Technical High School and the new addition on Vernor Highway. It was erected in 1922 by the

Board of Education in memory of the former Detroit high school pupils who lost their lives in the World War.

The University of Detroit erected their 175-foot Soldier Memorial Tower in honor of the U. of D. students killed in the World War.

Then Detroit reverted back in 1932 to a statue war monument with the erection on Belle Isle of a Spanish-American War Memorial; a white granite tablet with bronze figures on each side, one a soldier and the other a sailor of 1898.

In 1939 a pile of boulders were heaped together at the State Fair grounds like hundreds of ancient Civil War monuments and called the War Veterans Memorial. On these boulders were engraved the name and post number and city of every Veteran Organization in the state of Michigan from the time of the Civil War to the present time. It is placed several yards from a high wire mesh fence where nobody could read the inscriptions even if he had a desire to. What a wonderful opportunity this would have been to build a modern monumental structure that would have been an inspiration and reminder of the democratic ideals of our country.

The current proposed war memorial to be erected by the city of Detroit will be a Veterans' Memorial Hall for which a \$5,500,000 bond issue was authorized by the voters in 1921. It will be located as a part of the proposed new civic center, a 31-acre site bounded by Jefferson Avenue, the Detroit River, and Wayne and Randolph streets, studies for which are now being made by the City Plan Commission. It will be a permanent and dignified unit of the civic center, worthy of being called a Veterans' War Memorial. The structure will house the various organizations of veterans and will include a large public auditorium for civic purposes.

Obviously the proposed war memorial will not be a tribute merely to those who saw service and to those who died on the battlefields of the world. In an equally significant way it will be a tribute to all the citizens of Detroit in that it will be a permanent and noble symbol of the esteem in which they hold

those who took part in the battle for humanity and human freedom.

In thus honoring the dead and the war veterans still living the people of Detroit show that they appreciate the services which our soldiers and sailors gave and are giving to their country.



## A MICHIGAN SOLDIER'S DIARY, 1863

EDITED BY RUSSELL KIRK,

DUGWAY PROVING GROUND, TOOELE, UTAH

**L**ONG before the Greeks landed at Troy, it was the privilege of soldiers to grumble; and this war of ours may offer causes enough for complaint; but as our accustomed life is an easier one than was that of past generations, so is our military life often less rigorous. Even in New Guinea, our men have phonographs and books and chocolate puddings. In 1863, the decisive year of our greatest conflict, a soldier felt himself fortunate, even though well behind the lines, to find a piece of hardtack.

Recently a considerable interest has arisen in the opinions and experiences of the common soldier during our Civil War—witness the popularity of Wiley's compilation, *The Life of Johnny Reb*. Interesting material of this sort—the War Between the States as seen by a common soldier with the Union troops—is to be found in the previously-unpublished diary of a Michigania, Nathan Frank Pierce, a resident of Leonidas, St. Joseph County, who was an enlisted hospital attendant in Company K, First Regiment, United States Sanitary Service (the seed of our medical corps). He enlisted in August, 1862, when he was in his late thirties; he was present at Gettysburg, Antietam, the Wilderness, and the siege of Petersburg; and his comments—often caustic—tell us much of the Army of the Potomac. We can draw many a parallel with this day—and not always to our disadvantage.

Pierce was the descendant of an old New England family; in politics he was a Democrat. He was a farmer and mail-carrier by occupation, and he supplemented his slender pay as a soldier by washing clothes for other soldiers; almost all his money he sent home to his wife, "Mate"—and there were no family allotments in those days. He survived the war, and lived to a contented old age. Part of his diary is written on loose, small pages, beginning on June 18, 1863; the rest is

in a small account book, "bought in Camp at Sulphur Springs Va., cost .75 cts." It ends, abruptly enough, on July 25, 1864.

Diary-keeping is a custom almost extinct among the soldiers of this era; and this will be a source of regret to future historians. But Frank Pierce's journal should be of interest to soldiers and civilians of 1944, and here are some extracts from it. Battles and hardships pop out suddenly from a mass of commonplace details.

June 18, 1863, Thurs. Hot day. Got to the Regt. from Alexandria. Rained at night. Wrote a letter to Mate. Received two from her.

June 21, 1863, Sund. Rained a little in the evening. A little show for a scurmish. We are in hearing of Canon.

Tues. 23rd. Cool and fine, up about sun rise, after a good night's rest on the ground and in open air. Dined high today on chickens, laid around all day. Days long and lonsom. No mail and no chance to send off any letters which makes time go heavy. Runner says that we are in the midst of Garillas.

June 26, 1863. P. M. Frid. Marched about 7 miles and incamped. Rained most of the day. Nothing of importance happened, except our Gen. (Ward) got so drunk that he had to have help to get off his horse.

Sat. 27 . . . Dined near Jeffison Md. Some awfull rough roads today. Quite a wheat country. Camped about 2 miles from Jeffison.

Sund. 28. Cool, nice now. Started about 7 O.C. Went through Middleton, thence to Fredrick City. The way that soldiers are marched is outrageous. Camped near Walkersville Md. I feel very tiared but that is nothing here. A nice fine farming country, it is called Pleasant Valley. Got 2 letters from Mate, 1 from James McCoy.

June 29, 1863. P.M. Stoped at dinner about mile from a village, rested 2 hours. Raney. Left the pike and found the roads some muddy. Plenty of Whiskey among the leading officers by the way they march. Passed through Middleburgh, then to a small town called Taneytown, Md. Camped about a mile from town.

June 30 1863, Tuesday. Rained again in the night. There is too much Whiskey here among the officers. We shall probably muster today. P.M. 2 O.C. Orders to march . . . Marched 9 miles and campd 1½ miles from Emmet.

Wed July 1st, 1863. Hot, and awfull muddy. Maid about 12 miles. Got to bed at 11 in evening. Rebs are near and we shall probably hear the boom of canon ere long.

Th 2nd. Cloudy & misty. Rested very well. Fell in and marched about a mile. Then the Regt. was deployed as scurmishers. Warm

work. 2 hours later went with the Dr towards the front, found some wounded from Co. D., dressed them, went. Heard that Peter H. was taken prisoner. P. M. The canonading opens heavy on the left. We are pressed back, hot and heavy work. I got separated from the rest of the boys, and took refuge under an oak. Hard fighting. Dr J. W. Brenner got wounded. Our regt. is badly cut up. Found the Dr about 5 P.M. We went back about 2 miles, stopped in an orchard, got supper, went to bed under an apple tree.

We drove the Rebs and gained some of their ground.

You must take your time to pick this out and it will keep you out of mischief for a while.)<sup>2</sup>

July 3, 1863, Friday. Up about sun rise. About 600 Rebs prisoners went past here. I feel very well. The Battle is opened again early. Hard fighting all day. I got lost from the Dr and tramped almost all day to find [him], found a part of the Regt about dark, slept against a rock. The Rebs give back. We took 1100 Prisoners. I tended the sick today.

July 4th 1863. Sat. Slept very well, with nothing to cover me, the earth my bed, the heavens my cover, a rock for a pillow. Such is a soldier's life. Found the Dr about noon. Comenced raining, rained steady all the rest of the day and night. Dressed the Reb wounded till dark, rather a tough time for July the 4th.

July 5th 1863. Up this morning after a hard night's rest in the rain. No tent. Water about 4 inches deep under our feet. Still raining. Marched about one mile, made camp in a nice grove. Rain slackens. Rained all day. Rebs are on the skedaddle. Beebe and I set up a tent.

Tues 7th July, 1863. Up at 2 O.C. Got ready to march, but did not start till day light. Cloudy and cool. Roads bad. Marched .5 miles and stoped to Breakfast. After Breakfast went to Emmettsburgh. Holten and I got dinner. Rain has ceased. Marched about 17 m. to [illegible] Md, hard day's work.

Comenced raining in the evening. Pass through Emmettsburgh, it has been mostly burned out.

July 8th 1863. Wed. Up early. Rained all night, rested very well. Went to get the Dr. horse shod. Hard weather for us. Got back with Horse. The regt. had been gone about an hour. Rains hard till noon. We caught up with the regiment about dinner. Pass through Fredrick City. I got me a pair of shoes, \$3. Went about 4-m., campd. Awfull tiared tonight. March till after dark.

Here the diary, written in pencil, grows increasingly difficult to read, as Pierce's regiment marched rapidly across Maryland, after the battle of Antietam. Intending to send

<sup>2</sup>A playful note to Mate, to whom Pierce mailed installments of his diary.

home a section of the diary, he added a note to Mate, requesting that she send him steel pens and a new book for a journal.

Wed. 22 July 1863 . . . We are at Ashley's Gap, Va., and the Rebs are acrost the Shenandoah river. So there is no prospect of a fight, but a good show for lots of hard marching, and that is about all this army does. We are to have a new leader, they say. Mead has filled his contract and done first rate, and if he had been alowd to have his own way would of given the Rebs all they wanted, but he was winding up the War too fast, and must be halted in his wild course, and some other come in. It is all right but however it looks as if Gen. Grant takes command we shall probably do some funny thing and he will have to go. But there must be an end of this sometime, the sooner the better, to suit me. Keep up your courage, Mate, and all will come out right yet. . .

Thu July 23rd 1863. Up early. Bugle Blowed to fall in. All up and ready before sun rise. Off we went about 2 miles and drilled off in Battle Line. Report says the Rebs hold the West end of the Gap. P.M. Our Regt. was deployed as scurmishers. At 1 O.C. brisk cannonading. Scurmishing lively. Wounded comenced coming in at 5 O.C. . . . Capt. Baker Co. C wounded in foot.

July 24, 1863. Pleasant. We are all packed up to move back to the Corps Hospital 2 miles. But the Rebs gone away, we shall remain where we are. 11 O.C. Our forces are advancing, hear cannonading. At about 1 O.C. P.M., started on the march back. Hot and march steady. Lots of men give up. Made 12 m. at sundown.

Nothing to eat. (Such is a soldier's life.) Marched to deth. **Oh, our glorious country!** Who or what can save it? Not our present rulers.

Sund 26th 1863. Cool wind SW, rained a smart shower last night. Feel a good deal better this Morn; had a good night's rest. We are 8 m. from Warrington (Va.). Bugle Blowed at 5 O.C. Start about 6 A.M. Marched through Warrington. Camped about 3 miles out of the village. Maid about 14 miles, halt for tonight. We are told we shall stay here for a few days. Comenced a letter to Mate.

The "few days" lengthened to more than two months, during which period Pierce's regiment did little of importance, and his diary is filled chiefly with the details of camp life. On Tuesday, August 21, 1863, he remarks, "I have been a soldier one year today." He led an industrious and sober life in camp; on Sunday, September 6, he "went to Prair Meeting in the evening." A few extracts will suffice to tell of life in camp, in those times.

Mon Sept. 7th 1863. Made a toast for all hands for breakfast. Washed my cloths. Washed for J. Hare a pare of pants and a shirt for G. S. Beebe. I do not feel first rate today. Grand review of the army today. In the evening wrote to Mrs. D. E. Spaam and Mate, set up all night with the sick.

Frid Oct 2nd, 1863. Raney all day. A regular fall rain. Passed off the day in writing wrote a long letter to Mate. Lonesom dreary days such as these. Rather hard weather to sleep on the ground. Went to bed early.

Sund Oct. 4th 1863. There is an Inspection. But I do not go. I got a letter from James McCoy. Passed off the day in writing to Mate. All quiet in Camp except for reenlisting fever.

Sund Oct. 11th 1863. We were routed out after about 1 hour's sleep, packed up and stood around till 1 A.M., then I laid down, got a short nap. Bugle blowed at day light. We started at 8 O.C. A.M. Maid several stops. Had quite a time about noon, prepared for a fight, but it passed away—a few shots were fired. About four, we were again brought into Battle Line. Our cavalry maid a charge, on our right. We forded the Raphanoc about 12 Midnight. Went about 2 miles and laid down. I was awfull tiared. The Wether, Pleasant.

Tues Oct. 13 1863. Up and off at 4 A.M. and be ready to march in an hour. We were off in trim. Day opens warm. We are making quick time. We maid about 12 miles and halted ½ hour for dinner. Off again. We came in contack with the Rebs between 3 & 4 O.C. P.M., had quite a scurmish. J. H. Breed got wounded in the leg above the knee. The Hospital squad got seperrated from the Dr and did not find him till 12 midnight. Awfull tiared, sore footed and hungry. Such is War and the life of a soldier. Saw G. Vinson of 1st Mich. Cavalry.

Frid Oct. 16 1863. Up early, feeling pretty well. Rain still continues. A misty gloomy morning. Took my letter to the bag. We remained all day in the woods. We have all [been] called out to witness the Exicution of a Deserter, from the 5th Mich. Regt., he was exicuted about 3 O.C. Ten Balls went in his brest. A sad sight. A gloomy time. The rain increases in the evening. I sent out a letter to Mate. I feel some lonsom but am well.

Mond Oct. 19th 1863. Up early. The Bugle Blowes at 4 A.M. to pack up and we are off, at 6 O'Clock, towards Manassas. We passed Union Mills about 10 A.M., crossed the old Manassas Battlefield. Halted till 3 P.M. Maid about 12 miles. Halted. We are a tiared set of men; we are after the Rebs. The country is rough and desolate. The old fields of Manassas show marks of its Battles. Rained quite a shower in the fore noon, disagreeable marches.

No mail for me tonight.

Tues Oct. 20th 1863. Up early and off for some place. Struck the Rail Road. It is all torn up by the Rebs. We forded Branch River twice, and marched at quick time till 12 O'Clock, then halted for dinner. Weather pleasant and warm. P.M. Passed through Greenwich, about 2 P.M. We passed over the field of the late fight, rather a hard looking place. We marched till 5 P.M. and halted for the night. Maid 15 miles. Camped 3 miles west of Greenwich. Had Mutton for supper.

Oct. 21st 1863. . . . We are marching at quick time. We maid about 12 miles and camped about 3 O.C. P.M. More than half the army straggled. Such marching will kill an army faster than Bullets. We pitched our tents . . .

Frid, Oct. 30th, 1863. Up at 4 O'Clock. The Bugle Blowes for to pack up. Marching Orders to be ready to march at 7 O.C. We all up and got our breakfast, after which we got all things ready. The Hospital team loaded. The column started at 7½ O'Clock, for the front. We passed Catalett and Warrington Stations. We go at a quick pace. We maid 7 miles, we halted in line of Battle about 2 P.M. We fooled around about 2 hours, finley got in shape and halted. Pitched our tents. We have to go about ¾ of a mile for wood and water. Our Hospital Wagons came up.

Mond Nov. 16 1863. Up early. Comenced a Court Martial at Head Quarters. It was adjourned till tomorrow at 10 O.C. A.M. Got my Pictur taken. Wrote a letter to Mate, sent my Pictur. All quiet in camp.

Frid 20th. Pete and I washed some. The day passed off all quiet. I bought me a pen holder, price \$1. Sent Sammy Hall a dollar, he has been a Prisoner in Richmond since the Battle of Gettysburg. In the evening comenced a letter to Mate.

Sat Nov. 21st 1863. Up in good season. Raney dull morning. One of Co. D's men got his face and eyes burnt with powder, so in Hos.—he cannot see at all. P.M. Rain increases. I drew me a pair of shoes, finished my letter to Mate, enclosed \$5.

Wed Nov. 25th 1863. Up early, slept very well. Sun rose bright and warm. We are still in the old camp. Comenced a letter to Mate. All quiet at 9 O.C. A.M. The day passed off all fair, the Hospital tent came back about 5 O.C. P.M., we put it up. Weather cloudy. Plenty of whisky in the Mich. 3rd Regt. tonight. A most drunken set of officers. No letter for me tonight. Lent Peter a dollar. C. L. Ward owes me two dollars I lent him the 20th.

Thurs Nov. 26th 1863. Up early, got a good fire started. Cold and clear. I finished my letter to Mate. Sun is up and looks warm. The Bugle blowes at 6 O'Clock and off we start. Peter staid to load our Hospital goods. Our course is South East. We crossed the Mountain



Creek, near a Mill. Roads sticky. We travelled all day. Crossed the Rapidan River about 7 O'Clock, went about a mile and camped. I carry the medical knapsack. Pretty tiard. A cold night, ground froze hard. Crossed the Rapidan at Jackson's Ford.

Frid. Nov. 27th, 1863. Rather cold sleeping, got up at 1 O'Cl. Maid up a fire and put up our tent, had a good nap. Bugle blowed at 5. All ready and up at 7½ A.M. Marched about a mile and halted in thick timber. At 2 O.C. P.M. we started. Marched about 2 miles, went into a fight. Had a sharp time. E. C. Goodspeed was wounded in his left arm. Lt. T. Carrington was killed. The fight [lasted] until dark. Co. K, 2 killed six wounded. At 1 O.C. went to Hospital, worked till 9 O.C. with the Dr, went to bed about 11. Ed Farnsworth, Co. C., got wounded in head. I gave him the money in [my] hands of his (\$50.00) Wm. Showers was killed, Co. K.

Sund Nov. 29th 1863. Up at 5 O.C. Feel first rate, did not rain in the night. Rested fine. We drew Beef. Got some tack. Started to the front at 9 O.C. Went about a mile. Halted in a place of Pine Woods, saw C. W. Thorp, he was with the Regt. but left again. He is lame. We remained all night. Rather cold. The Regt. kept in ready at a moment's notice. Some firing on Picket all day. Our Regt. remained in Picket all night. Wether cold. We have not gained any ground.

Mond Nov 30th 1863. Up at 3 O'Clock, not much sleep. The Regt. started to the front at 4 O'Clock A. M., on picket. We went with them. We staid till the line advanced and the artlery oppened; then we fell back and prepared for the wounded.

Col. Grepp was wounded through the head. He was brought back to where we are. 3 of our men wounded. Cold, hard wether for wounded men. Col. moved the hospital in the evening. No mail. We camped down to sleep at 9 O'Clock.

For a time following this bloody battle, there was quiet; winter had bogged down the campaign; and the entries in Pierce's diary usually are routine.

Dec. 19. A good deal of talk about reenlisting, I don't see the point.

Frid. Dec. 25 1863. Christmas. Clear and Cold. Was not called till 2 O'Clock [A.M.]. Wrote to Mate. Had a regular drunken row. Capt. Garrison got put under arrest, & got pretty comfortably whipped. Re-enlisting all gone by the board. Fooled the Boys nice. Rather a lonesome Christmas. We had a chicken stew for supper. One small chicken for 6 of us. The day passed off very quiet. Some marks of whisky around. I spent the evening in the Company. Went to bed at 7 O.C. We have two men in Hospital now.

Frid. January 1st 1864. . . . In the evening had quite a New Years lunch with G. S. Beebe (he got a box of good things from home). The day closed cold and windy. There is plenty of Whisky among some of the shoulder straps. If Whisky and revelry will save the country, we are safe.

Wed, 6th Jan. 1864. Up in good season, got a fire built. Sick call at 7 O'Clock. I am awfull lame. Stearns built Cook House. I hiared one of the Pioneers to help in my place, give him half dollar. Our Stuart is getting out of hand and is trying to see how mean he can use me, as well as the other boys. The day of retaliation will come. Cook house got along very well. No mail for me today.

Sat. February 6th. Cloudy. Bugle called us at 5 O.C. A.M. to get ready for a march. All in a bustle. But we are all on hand. Pete goes home on his furlough. 9 O'Clock, all here yet. At 6 P.M., we started out. Stearns, Chs. Wood & Myself. We went about a mile beyond Culpeper and stopped for the night. We lost the Dr. Rained most all night. Awfull muddy, and hard walking. Awfull dark.

Sund February 7th 1864. Up about day light. Cold and tiared. We started after the Regt, went about 1½ miles and stoped, got our breakfast. Found the Regt. about ten O'Clock A.M. Staid about two hours. Fell in and took our back track, went about a mile and maid another halt. Staid till 5 O.C. P.M., then started for camp, passed through Culpeper after dark. Every man for himself. Chs. W. & I maid camp about 9 P.M., awfull tiared, found things all right in camp, but they had all been torn up. There must have been plenty of whisky among the shoulder straps. We saw no Rebs.

Mond, Febr. 22nd. Pleasant. Cannon are booming in honor of Washington's Berth Day. All quiet in camp except for plenty of Ball playing among the boys.

Frid. 26. Pleasant and Windy. I went to the comissary after rations; there is plenty of Whisky among the men today. Drew potatoes and some corn meal. . . . Mush and Milk for supper.

Sund 28th Feb 1864. Up at 4 O'clock, got breakfast. The Bugle blowes to pack up at daylight. We are off at 6 O'clock. We passed through Culpeper about 9 O.C. A.M. It is very dusty and the wind is west, strong. Halted about 2 O.C. P.M., for dinner. The whole country is on fire, it is awfull smoky. Rested about an hour, started. Went about a mile and halted for the night at James City, an awfull town, 2 houses and lots of old sheds and a Blacksmith shop. Some tiared. We maid a bed and turned in early.

Mond 29th Feb 1864. Up early. Got our breakfast about five O'Clock. All ready for a start. My head feels rather big and akes some. Mustered today in the field. Wether cloudy and colder.

Comenced raining about dark, to add to our discomfort. Destruction rains around here, and rails burn first rate. The boys are trying to set fire to a tannery, and will accomplish it before we leave, I guess.

Tues March 1st 1864. Up early. Rained all night and is cold. Rather dreary time. We had about all we could do to keep fire, as rails are scarce. The boys are raising hob with the Pigs and fences. About five O'Clock comenced snowing. It is awfull muddy and cold. There has been some canonading off to our right. Some body has found some Gray hacks. We turned in early. Hope to stay here. March has come in like a lion. Hope she will change.

Sat 12th. Pleasant again. This morning, I went to commissary and got some rations.

Washed some, had a nice day to dry clothes. All is lively again in camp. It is rumored that Gen. Grant is at Army H. Quarters. Reassuring to Potomac Army.

Thurs 31st March 1864. Up rather late this morning. Orders to move camp, all in a fluster. We are packed up and off in no time. We move about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, in a mud hole. We got our tents up, and have to go without any fire. No rain today, but cold. West wind. This is the end of March, 1864.

Rather lonsom times. We are all bunked together tonight on the ground. I hope this is the last time we shall have to move our Winter Quarters.

Sat 2nd. [April]. Snow and rain this morning. We are having rather a tough time. Had to go among the Co. to get warm. All looks dreary among us, but such is the life of a soldier, and we must not complain.

Thurs 14th. Pleasant. Pete and I done some washing. I wrote to Mate. Rather dull around camp. In the even. I wrote to Emma & Carrie. Bought a plug Tobacco, \$1.25.

Sat 16th. Rains this morning and is awfull disagreeable. Got a load of wood drawn. Look for our pay sometime. Dark. Pay Master comes. Set up till past 12 O.C. to get paid off. Got my \$26, all right.

Frid April 22nd 1864. Cool, quite a frost this morning. Up early. There is to be a grand review of the 2nd Corps by Gen. Grant. Pete and I washed some. I paid Pete one dollar on acct. Saw Grant. Send out my letters to Mate & Effie & Ellen. Rained a little P.M. Warm and Windy.

Sat 23rd April 1864. . . . Got 3 men in Hosp. There is an order that all Hosp. attendants shall draw guns. . . ."

It was May, and the bloody plodding of Grant's army through Virginia's Wilderness continued. It was to end in the seige of Petersburg.

Wed 4 May. Tramped all night. Maid good time. At 6 O.C. A. M. we halted for breakfast. My load goes very well. Crossed the Rapidan at 9½ O'Clock. We maid the Old Chancellorsville Battle Ground. Stormed, and camped at 2½. Very warm. I am pretty tiared. . . .

Got washed up and feel pretty well. Looked around the old field, saw many things that looked rather hard. Fixed my hat. . . .

Thurs 5th Called up at 3½ O'clock. Up. Pretty tolerable well. Got our breakfast and started at sun rise. Pleasant. March 8 miles, stopt, maid tea, staid about an hour. Then started back toward Chancellorsville. About 5 miles, maid a halt and est. a Hospital, about 3 O.C.—4 P.M. There is fighting in front of us. Hearing Musketry, pretty sharp. Fought till late. Chs. and I worked at one [illegible] table till 1 O'Clock A.M.

Frid 6th May 1863. Up at sun rise. Firing commences early, heavy. Feel pretty well. Our Div. got pretty rough. 7½ O'Clock A.M., fire slack here & over further to the right. A squad of Reb Prisoners are passing by. We went among the wounded and worked all day hard and till 11 O'clock P.M.

Our table took five arms & three legs.

Sat. 7th. Up at 5. Slept fairly well, but tiared. Cloudy. Went to the Hospital and went to helping at the amputating table, busy till 3 O.C. Comenced sending off wounded. I got detailed to go with them, with Stearns. Started at 5 O.C. for the Rapadan. Crossed the river at 12 Midnight. Parked for the night. I am awfull tiard. We get along very well.

Sund 8. Called up at 2 O'Clock and started back toward Chancellorsville. There is some trouble somewhere in the line. Stopped about 5 O.C., maid some Coffee for wounded, but could not serve half of them. Maid a halt at Chancellorsville at 8 O.C. There is some trouble somewhere. We are supposed to be making for Fredicksburg. We tramped till 2 O.C., then halted. I got a nap.

Mond 9th May 1864. Up at 3 O.C. Maid coffee and Beaf soup for the wounded. Feel pretty tiard. We started about 6 O.C. Reached Fredericksburg about 7, found the town pretty full of wounded, and the boys are ransacking pretty freely.

Weather hot.

We maid a hospital of the Town, and had all we could do till ten O'Clock to get our wounded. I was put in charge of a Ward. We lack

most of the necessaries for comfort. Awful tiard, got a little sleep. The wounded sufferers are coming in.

Tues 10th May 1864. Up early, and comenced doing all I could for the wounded. Got some dressings about noon and dressed wounds all day. Sent off 110 to Gen. Hospital to Washington. These are times that try mens soles. I have some pretty hard cases in my ward. I report 101 men tonight. We are still short of rations and all supplies. There is some prospect of more wounded coming in tonight.

No more wounded. Got to bed tonight awfull tiard. Things look tough for the wounded men. Nothing as it should be.

Wed 11th May 1864. Warm and Pleasant. Awful tiard. Men are suffering for want of provision and dressing. We are short of all necessary things for Hospital purposes. P.M. Raney. One man died. . . Prospects gloomy among us.

Sund 15th May 1864. Pleasant. Still busy. Sent off a squad of officers to Washington. My Ward is getting along very well. I get awfull tiard. Hear no news from home or the front. Some reinforcements going to the front. We are getting some supplies.

Mond 16th. Pleasant. All as usual. Some of my Boys are passing off. New troops going to front. The report says that J. B. Stuart, the Rebel, is killed. . . .

Sund 22. Pleasant and Warm. Three men died today in my ward. Orvie Parker of Co. K, 1st U.S.S.S., was one of them. Very warm today. Comenced a letter to Mate. Had to sit up most all night with one of my wounded.

Parker had \$7.50 he gave to me to keep.

Mond 23 1864. Warm. Felt rather dull today. Sent off 24 wounded Privates & 11 officers. Maid quite a hole in my Rooms. Some excit. this evening about the Rebs shelling the town. . .

Sat 28th. Up early, got our breakfast, and left the City at 6 A.M. Went out about a mile and stalled. We finally started out, kept on till about noon, and found out that as usual that they had got on the wrong road. The road led through miserable country, low and sandy land. We halted at seven O.C. for the night. Tiard and hungry.

Sund 29th May 1864. Up early and got our hard tack & tea started, went about a mile. . . . Orders to start for the White House.<sup>2</sup> P.M. We have fooled around until dark to go after rations. Have a lot of horses being unloaded & ferrying transports across to this side. . . . Stearns has left on a transport and left me to take care of myself as best I can. The day wore away at last, with gloomy prospects for getting from here. We went back to our camp. . . .

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<sup>2</sup>Rooney Lee's plantation.

Wed. 1st June 1864. Up at 2 O'Clock and got our Coffee. At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 3 O.C. A.M. we started out for some place. We passed through Milford, a R.R. Depot. Roads sandy and hard, passed some entrenchments. Day hot, ground battle scarred. Halted for dinner at 1 O.C. We started at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 4 P.M. and marched till dark and halted for the night. I got along fairly today. I helped the teamsters with their teams. The route today has been through rough country. . . .

Thurs 2nd June 1864. Up at 3 O.C. Weather hot and dry. Started out at sunrise. Got no breakfast. Had a very good night's sleep. We forded the Pawmunka River, had quite a time. Reached Hanover Court House about 1 O'Clock P.M. Went in Park for two hours. We got a pig. Commenced raining about 3 O.C. We started about five for White H. In for an all night tramp. Rained and very dark, and muddy. Several horses plaid out. We had lots of counterbands<sup>3</sup> along.

There is some fighting off to the right. The cannon are plain to be heard. I think we are in rather close quarters.

Frid 3d June 1864. Maid about 18 miles. Halted at 5 O'Clock for breakfast. Had a good meal. Still raining some. 7 O.C. We maid a good fire and all took a good sleep till 10 O'Clock, when we started out again. There is some canonading off to our right. We fell out at 12 and went about a mile and holed up. There is fiting in our rear. Comenced to rain and is very warm. The County looks desolate and is a sandy poor soil. We laid around all day. Stay for the night if not drawn out. We are a little short of rations. We got plenty of fresh Tack. No bread. Counterbands coming in.

Sund 5th June 1864. Raney. Up about 6 O.C., found the Dr without much trouble. Found the Boys all well. At noon Stearns & I started for the Front. We do not know long we shall be gone. . . . We are up to the front. Pickets firing pretty stedly. Cloudy. Sprinkles. At dark our Regt went off to the left. There was some sharp shelling for about an hour. Stearns & I finally laid down and staid until called out.

Tues 7th June 1864. Up about 9, got our breakfast and all is quiet. G. S. Beecher came to us sick. I wrote to Mate.  $\frac{1}{2}$  4 O.C. We are still here. There has been a Flag of Truse pass the lines today. There is some firing on the right. At dark there was some firing. It is said there will be no more firing on Pickets between 6 & 8 O'Clock P.M. and no shooting with the Pickets except on [illegible] and then after attempt to [illegible].

Wed 8th June 1864. Pleasant and cool. All is quiet as yet. There was some shelling in the night, but did not last long. There seems to

<sup>3</sup>Contrabands—i.e., runaway slaves.



be a calm on both sides. I wrote to Pa, got no mail today. No firing on Picket now, which is still times. We had a soup for supper. . . . About 5 O'Clock there were a few heavy Guns fired. They made the Ground shake. They may get up a fuss yet. Hope not. Shelled pretty brisk for about an hour.

Frid 10th. Pleasant. The day passed off all quiet. I wrote to Mate, got no mail. Some rebs came into our lines. An orderly was hot riding along the breast works. There is some rumors afloat that we are in possession of Petersburg. We are still with the Regt.

Mond 13th June 1864. We started out last night about 10 O'Clock. Marched till about 3 A.M., halted. Camped down 6 O.C. A. M. Turned out and took a hearty cup of Soffee. . . . We crost the R.R. at Dispatch Station at 8 O.C. A.M. Maid another halt. Crossed the Chickhomeny about noon. Marched fast and steady till dark. Took till 1.20 to get the troops to suit. Fooled then around 4 or 5 hours. Rather too much Whisky in spots. Troops suffered from heat today. I got awfull tiared. We are at Harrison Landing.

Tues. 4 June 1864. Up at six. Feeling better than I expected. We bought a liver and had a good breakfast. Weather Cool & Cloudy. We are in a wheat field at last. 9 O.C. Off we started and halted on the Bank of James River about 10. There are some splendid views. . . . I do not know where we are to go, but think cross the river. Crossed the river about noon. Marched about a mile and halted, staid till about 4 and started, went about 1½ miles and halted for the night in a low wet place. . . . Stearns went to the river fishing. I went to bed."

The Wilderness campaign was over; Grant's army was south of the James; but the stubborn Confederate defense of Petersburg was to save Richmond for a time. Pierce's diary concludes with an account of this fierce seige; although he served through to the end of the war, this ending is appropriate enough, for thereafter he could have narrated only a steady Federal advance.

Wed 15th June 1864. Up at 5 O.C. Went to the River after water and took a good wash. Stearns got breakfast. I went to the River and had a swim. Washed my clothes. Packed up and off about 10. We marched till about 8 O.C. P.M. Halted and cooked Coffee. Up and off. The Rebs have been thrown back from the first line of works. Our Corps go in the works about eleven O.C. P.M. Had some firing on Pickets. Stearns & I went back of the works and camped down.

Hard Tack is scarce today. Stearns & I were lucky we found some. I am awfull tiared, as we came 20 miles. Day hot, night cool.

Thurs 16 June 1864. Up at sun rise. Wake by the sound of musketry. Made us a cup of Coffee. There is some pretty scharp shelling and musketry. We can see the steeples of Petersburg. Stearns & I went back a ways. He has gone to find where the hospital is. . . . I saw Bill and Cliff Clement & Nate Finney, had quite a chat with them. Their corps is just coming in. 6 P.M. Reinforcements coming in. There is some shelling from our side. About 7 P.M. a charge was made, and later about an hour, canonading and musketry were taken up, the hardest I ever heard. Stearns & I went up front, but have got out of dressings, and went back, and camped down for the night.

Frid 17th June 1864. Up early. Some picket firing. Stearns & I went front to the first line of Brest Works. There was but little gained yesterday. I saw some 1000 or 1500 Reb Prisoners. We moved off to the right near a house. The canon keep up their work, there is some musketry. Our Regt is still in front. We are still receiving reinforcements. 6 O.C. There is a charge maid on the left. Firing was heavy for about an hour. The rumpus grand, but awfull in its result. I bunked down about 10 O.C.

Sund 19th June 1864. Up early. Sun rise. Warm. I maid some Coffee. There is a full division of Collored troops coming in from Anapolis, Md. We went back to our old place in front. Stearns has gone to the Regt. We staid around till dark, then we went back behind the [illegible] Works. Our side is working some mortars tonight. There is some pretty sharp firing, front. It is a pleasant evening. There is some talk of a charge being maid tonight.

With such entries, the journal continues for a month. On Wednesday, July 20, Pierce records:

Today is my 39th Berth Day. Weather nice, not much sun. We had a nice dinner (regular boiled one). . . . There is some pretty heavy firing in front tonight, it lasted about 1 hour. All quiet at 9 P.M.

Thurs 21st July 1864. Pleasant cool & clear this morning. I wrote to Mate. All quiet today, but later artillery firing in front. No mail for me tonight. It is reported that Atlanta Georgia is in our hands. Good news.

There is heavy artillery firing in front tonight for about 1 hour.

Mond 25th. Up this morning. We had an awfull time. The wind blew our tent down and we got nicely wet. I feel pretty well. After breakfast we went to work and built our house all over and improved it some. I went to Brg Hosp this morning. Saw Lt. Bennan of 7th Mich, he is in fine sperits. No mail tonight. All as usual.

This is the last entry in Pierce's diary; he finishes in common-place fashion enough, after passing through the most fierce and prolonged campaigns this continent has experienced. Throughout his little note-book which contains, altogether, perhaps three times as many words as appear in these extracts, there runs the constant vein of good humor, a part of the Stoic spirit, even though exasperation bursts out now and then. More than restlessness and recklessness, determination and resignation make a man a capable soldier; and it is very probable that our army could do with a larger quantity of the passive virtues of soldiering. Man's spirit still determines the decision of wars, however much importance machines may have upon the field of battle; and a glimpse of a past generation which could dare and endure should hearten us.





Postwar Public Works Program  
for a  
State Historical Building



Sept. 24, 1943

Honorable Harry F. Kelly, Governor  
Executive Chairman  
Michigan Planning Commission  
202A State Building  
Lansing, Michigan

Dear Governor Kelly:—

We are pleased to present to you herewith in connection with the Postwar Public Works Program a report on the need of a State Historical Building for Michigan. This report contains a sketch of the history of the Michigan Historical Commission, a statement of its present activities and proposed projects, together with financial analysis, justification of the same, and recommendations.

Very respectfully yours,

Charles A. Weissert  
Most Rev. Wm. F. Murphy  
Richard Clyde Ford  
Mrs. Donald E. Adams  
Chester W. Ellison  
Charles A. Sink  
Members Michigan Historical  
Commission  
G. N. Fuller, Secretary



## FOREWORD

The chief problem here set forth is that of obtaining proper housing for the state's historical work.

The purpose of the report is to explain the nature of the housing desired and the reasons therefor.

It is proposed that this housing consist of a fire-proof State Historical Building to be located in Lansing within the zone contemplated for Capitol building expansion.

Involved in this program, as here set forth, are the various features of the Michigan Historical Commission's work authorized by its creative Act as variously amended.

Particularly in regard to the administration of the public documents and of the state historical museum, proper operating space is a key problem, and the nature of this requirement is specific to this work. Housing should be independent, fire-proof, adequate in extent, and not in an office building.

The need for a State Historical Building was here a half century ago. Wisconsin's building at Madison was built in 1895-99 at a cost of nearly a million dollars. The Commission is asking for a more modern building, to cost less. There is much waste space in these older buildings with high ceilings. The techniques of state historical work have developed rapidly in the last 25 years and they are reflected in the more recent buildings. Examples of these are here given.

It has not been thought necessary in this report to go into details regarding the blue-print for such a building. The Commission has at the office the floor plans and construction features of many state historical buildings from other states, together with memoranda of modifications suggested by state officials operating these buildings.

At the present time the Commission occupies some 6,000 feet<sup>1</sup> of floor space in the State Office Building which could be released, representing an annual rental saving of \$7,500. The Commission rents a storage building in a Lansing suburban district at \$40 a month.

<sup>1</sup>Since this report was made, the State Historical Museum has been moved from this building, releasing approximately 4000 square feet of floor space. See p. —.

The space now occupied by non-current records in various boards, commissions, departments and institutions represents many thousands of dollars worth of space needed for offices and current files.

But the essential need for adequate fire-proof housing for these non-current records is their historical value, and the better service to the agencies of origin that would be made possible by centralization of these documents in a skilfully managed department of state archives.

The justification of this program is set forth in some detail under the topic "Proposed Projects, *Care of Records*."

The needs of the state historical museum for adequate fire-proof housing are set forth in a similar manner under the same topic.

Some attention is given to the Commission's publications and to the Field Work.

Special attention is respectfully requested to the "Recommendations."

#### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The state historical work of Michigan reaches back over a century of time. Governor Lewis Cass and others launched "The Historical Society of Michigan" in 1828, out of which came the "Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society" and out of that grew the "Michigan Historical Commission."

The Historical Commission was created by Act No. 271, P. A. 1913 (C. L. 1929, secs. 8118-8124).

Minor amendments were made in 1917, 1923, 1931, and 1943.

The Commission consists of six members appointed by the Governor for staggered terms of six years, and the Governor ex-officio. Members serve without pay, but are allowed necessary expenses "while attending meetings or carrying out the purposes of said Commission."

Regular meetings are authorized to be held quarterly, and Commissioners may call "special" meetings. In recent years regular meetings have been held monthly between quarterly meetings, under the provision for "special" meetings.

The Commission employs a paid staff of four members: Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Museum Director, and Stenographer-Clerk. From 1917 to 1933 the Commission employed a State Archivist.

The major functions of the Commission are outlined in the Creative Act.

Sec. 4 makes it the duty of the Commission "to collect, arrange and preserve" various historical materials of private origin there enumerated.

Sec. 5 imposes a similar duty in regard to documents of public origin, including state and local archives, and makes it mandatory upon all public officials "to assist in the performance of this power."

Sec. 6 makes it the duty of the Commission to compile and publish volumes of selected materials comprised in the above groups, and authorizes as a secondary medium "a historical quarterly journal."

Sec. 7 makes the Secretary of the Commission custodian of publications and of the state museum, and outlines methods of operation.

Sec. 8 makes the Secretary editor of publications, and authorizes the appointment of other staff officers.

Under Sections 4 and 5, the Commission has collected a considerable body of material, but lack of housing space has long been a major problem. At the beginning, the Commission's office was temporarily in House Committee Room I off the gallery, and shifted from time to time "from pillar to post." The museum was in the "attic" of the State Capitol, fourth floor, and became a fire hazard. In that period (1913-1922) the Commission, without fire-proof housing, could do nothing with the state archives. Its appropriation was barely enough to keep it alive. In 1922 it obtained fire-proof housing in the newly opened State Office and Library Building, and was given a biennial appropriation of approximately \$22,000 a year. The 1925 legislature raised the amount to \$27,000 a year. The Commission was given some 4,000 feet of floor space

in the south wing for the Museum, and about 2,000 feet of floor space on the fifth and sixth floors, which included one large room for archives, and two vaults, in addition to office space.

The new housing and increased appropriation enabled the Commission to acquire some steel archival equipment, the capacity of which however was soon exhausted. No new equipment was obtained for the Museum but somewhat better arrangement of the old was possible.

Publishing activities were much accelerated. Under Section 6, the Commission continued to publish volumes of the '*Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*,' now numbering 40 volumes. It has published biographies, bibliographies, genealogies, reference lists, pioneer sketches, historical bulletins. Since 1917 it has published 27 volumes of the '*Michigan History Magazine*,' issued quarterly. All publications of the Commission are distributed free to schools and libraries.

The accumulation of historical material has enabled the Commission to function as an information bureau, supplying data about Michigan to state departments, public libraries, schools, colleges, clubs, patriotic organizations, the press, tourist associations and citizens of our own and other states.

For many years the Commission was engaged in a project in the national archives at Washington jointly with the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska, listing all national documents relating to the history of Michigan and the middle western states. This complete cross-referenced index is now available to the public in the Archives Division, and by use of it citizens may obtain from Washington photostat or microfilm copies of desired documents.

The Commission early inaugurated a field service, under a provision of Section 4 of the Creative Act providing that "The Commission shall cooperate with and assist the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society and local historical societies in the state, and help to organize new local historical societies of similar nature and purpose," the objective being to stimulate interest in local history, collect local historical materials, and

promote the compilation and writing of county histories for each of the 83 counties.

This service has included public addresses by Commissioners and staff members and the marking of historic sites and buildings, in commemoration of persons, deeds and events illustrating the American way of life. The Commission was a co-director of Michigan's State Centennial.

Notable men have served as Commissioners: Prof. C. H. Van Tyne, Ann Arbor; Clarence M. Burton, Detroit; William L. Jenks, Port Huron; Rt. Rev. Monsignor Frank A. O'Brien, Kalamazoo; Edwin O. Wood, Flint; Lawton T. Hemans, Mason; Augustus C. Carton, Lansing; William L. Clements, Bay City; George B. Catlin, Detroit; Thomas A. E. Weadock, Detroit; Emanuel M. Clark, Big Rapids; Lew Allen Chase, Marquette.

Present Commissioners are: Charles A. Weissert, Kalamazoo, Chairman; Most Reverend William F. Murphy, Saginaw, Vice-chairman; Richard Clyde Ford, Ypsilanti; Mrs. Donald E. Adams, Pontiac; Chester W. Ellison, Lansing; Charles A. Sink, Ann Arbor.

Of the staff officers, Secretary George N. Fuller has served almost continuously in that capacity since 1913. Mr. P. H. Andrus, first Assistant, has served as such since 1916, except during World War I.

#### PRESENT PROGRAM AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

As indicated in the preceding historical sketch, the principal factors related to the administration of the Commission are: the state archives and other materials of documentary nature; the state historical museum; the publications; and the "field" work.

##### I. CARE OF RECORDS

In regard to public records: Section 5 of the Commission's creative act as amended in 1917 and in 1943 reads as follows:

"The said Commission shall have power, and it is hereby made the duty of all public officials to assist in the performance

of this power, to collect from the public offices in the state, including state, county, city, village, school and township offices, such records, files, documents, books and papers as are not less than 10 years old, and are not in current use, and are, in the opinion of the Commission, valuable only for historical purposes; and it is hereby made the legal custodian of such records, files, documents, books and papers when collected and transferred to its possession. The Commission shall provide for their preservation, classification, arranging and indexing, so that they may be made available for the use of the public: Provided, That in counties where there is a public library having a fireproof building and suitable arrangements for carefully keeping such publications, records, files, documents, etc., so that in the opinion of said Commission they can be safely stored, the same or any part thereof may be left in the possession of such public library. A list thereof, however, shall be furnished the Commission and shall be kept of record in its offices. A copy of the finding of the Commission that such depository is a safe and a proper one in its opinion shall be made a part of the official records of said Commission. Copies of all such papers, documents, files and records, when made and certified to by the Secretary or archivist of said Commission, shall be admitted in evidence in all courts, with the same effect as if certified to by the original custodian thereof.

"Any record that is required to be kept by a public officer in the discharge of the duties imposed on him by law, or that is a writing required to be filed in a public office, or is a written memorial of a transaction of a public officer made in the discharge of his duty, shall be the property of the people of the State of Michigan, and may not be disposed of, mutilated or destroyed except as provided by law. The directing authority of each state and/or county, school and/or municipal agency, department, board, commission and institution of government shall present to the Michigan Historical Commission on or before January first of each year, a list or description of the papers, documents and other records which are



useless and which are not less than 10 years old and which have ceased to be of value to said governmental agencies, whereupon the said Historical Commission shall inspect the said papers, documents and other records and shall requisition for transfer from said directing authority to said Michigan Historical Commission, such papers, documents and other records as said Commission shall deem to be of historical value.

"Within 10 days after the transfer of such historical data to the said Commission, the said directing authority of said agency, department, board, commission and institution shall report the substance of the remainder of such papers, documents, and other records to the state administrative board, who shall thereupon order any portion or all thereof destroyed or otherwise disposed of."

It will be seen from the above that the Commission is charged with the examination, collection, housing, classification, filing and indexing of a mass of material of vast and unknown proportions. The fundamental requirements for this task are adequate fire-proof housing, adequate equipment, and adequate personnel.

#### *Space Requirements*

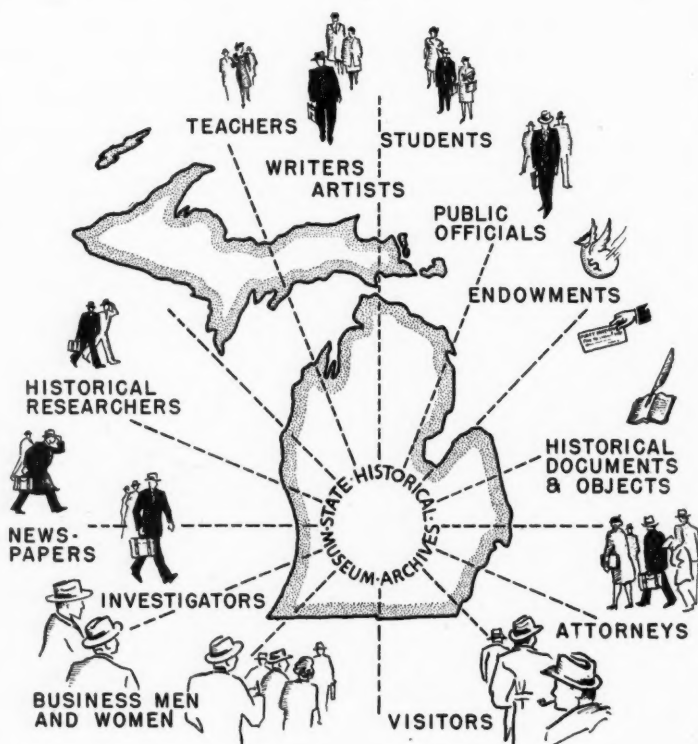
As previously indicated, the present housing consists of less than 2,000 square feet in the State Office Building. This space houses several hundred thousand documents, mainly from the Executive Offices, reaching as far back as Territorial days. A large portion of it is stacked on the floor for lack of shelving. There has never been adequate equipment for the handling of these documents, nor adequate personnel for their proper administration. Practically no additions have been made to the collection since 1933. The Commission has been without an Archivist since that date.

Until the action of the Federal Records Survey as a relief project, no personnel was available to survey the state and local depositories for their records content. The work of the Federal Records Survey has been practically completed for



## A NATURAL HISTORICAL CENTER

WOULD HAVE ADVERTISING  
AND CULTURAL VALUE



FRANK BARGUS

the various state agencies and for many of the counties and municipalities of Michigan, and the results have been made available in mimeographed form. By aid of this survey, and from experience with present floor space, it may be roughly estimated that 20,000 feet of floor space for stacks would be adequate to take care of selected documents from the various public depositories state and local as of this date.

But state and local public agencies are daily producing documents that are permanent in their quality as evidence of the transaction of public affairs and hence are of historical value. Increase of population, increased complexity of public affairs, multiplies the records of public business. Obviously within a few years this space would be outgrown and as a matter of economy in planning, it would be wise to add another 10,000 feet of floor space and thus insure that a minimum of structural changes will be needed to accommodate the growth of the work in the immediate future. The Commission feels that building merely to accommodate immediate necessities without vision for expansion would be shortsighted and costly.

Since the people who have borne the expense of producing these archives are entitled to their permanent preservation and use, it goes without saying that adequate provision should be made for preserving and properly administering these records. This means housing, equipment and personnel.

### *Justification of Archival Work*

Further justification of this work would hardly seem needed. It serves people in all parts of the state and from all stations of life. Historical researches, teachers, students, attorneys, newspapers, business men and women, investigators of all types profit by quick and easy access to important public documents.

Historical use of documents is but one of many. Departmental use is important. Concentration of responsibility and authority in a skilled department of archives is a god-send to public officials. They more than others are harassed by the

barren spots in the record caused by the loss, misplacement, or disorder of documents. A department of archives unifies documents into a single problem and enables officials to satisfy often with a single telephone call all of their needs connected with a given group of documents. Especially in emergencies, this is an important factor.

The Governor and the heads of the larger departments who constitute the State Administrative Board are the natural champions of a centralized department of archives. They have often enough been baffled in their duties by the loss of evidential documents. They know the danger of future losses by all the agents that destroy documents. They are in position to know the waste of time and energy expended in fruitless search for documents and to realize the economy possible in the release of valuable office space. They are in position to know that archives keeping is professional work, requiring a technique that comes only from long and careful training. According to experience, what these officials want to know is, if their documents are taken from their departments into a centralized depository, that they will be properly handled and easily accessible for information. In the proposed set-up for Michigan, as in many states, provision is contemplated for direct departmental supervision of live storage vaults of materials in transition to permanent storage.

Obviously this is not the place to consider archival theory and methodology. It is intended merely to point out the essential factors which justify the cost of transfer and centralization of the essential portions of state and local non-current public documents to adequate fireproof housing.

#### *Records of Private Origin*

In addition to materials of public origin, are the materials of private origin. In accord with Section 4 of the Commission's creative act as amended in 1917 the Commission has collected a considerable quantity of old letters, diaries, memoranda, family papers, old account books, reminiscences of early

settlers, county histories, maps and atlases, old files and fugitive sheets of early newspapers, histories of Michigan, books written by Michigan authors, and many other printed and manuscript materials illustrating the life of the people of Michigan. No special justification is needed for collecting these records. A community's degree of civilization is fairly measured by the care it takes to preserve its history, and the history of a civilized community is preserved mainly through such records as these in addition to its public archives. Much of this material at the present time is on the floor of the Archives room, unorganized and practically unusable in its present condition.

### *World War Records*

In the immediate future a vast quantity of new material will need to be housed by the Commission, which has been designated as the official state agency to collect and preserve the war records of Michigan in World War II. The collection is being made in cooperation with the Office of Civilian Defence and County Councils of Defense in each of the 83 counties of Michigan. These records, of both private and public origin, will illustrate how the war affects the civilian population. They will be the basis of the history of Michigan in the war, accurate, rich in detail, unbiased and living. While much of this material will need to be housed temporarily in county and municipal libraries and other local depositories, much of it will be headed for Lansing in the near future and we should be ready for it.

### II. STATE HISTORICAL MUSEUM

Section 4 of the Commission's creative act dealing with materials of private origin covers the State Historical Museum. For the masses of the people, probably the Museum is the most interesting and instructive part of the Commission's holdings, containing now a large number of Indian and pioneer relics. As elsewhere stated, this collection covers some 4,000 feet of floor space in the south wing of the State Office Building. At

current prices this space represents a rental value of about \$6,000 a year. In addition, the Commission rents a small house in a suburban district for \$40 a month to take care of the overflow. Space is so crowded that no new accessions are possible. The Museum can not properly display its materials. It is not situated where the people come whom it is designed to serve. The space it occupies is needed for offices which have natural business relations with other offices in the building. For use and development the Museum is about as unfavorably situated as could be devised. The one saving grace is that the housing is fire-proof. Michigan, to take a respectable place in this regard among neighboring states, would need to provide several times the fireproof Museum space it now has, and in a location more attractive and more easily accessible.

### III. PUBLICATIONS

A third project of the Commission, authorized by Sections 4 and 6 of the creative act, enjoins the publication of "source materials and historical studies relative to and illustrative of the history of the state." Following is a list of the publications of the Commission issued under this provision:

*Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, Volumes 39 and 40.

*University Series*, composed of longer historical studies.

Vol. I—Economic and Social Beginnings of Michigan, by Geo. N. Fuller

Vol. II—Public Life of Zachariah Chandler, by Wilmer C. Harris

Vol. III—Historical Geography of Detroit, by Almon E. Parkins

Vol. IV—Political Parties in Michigan, by Floyd B. Streeter

Vol. V—Michigan Fur Trade, by Ida A. Johnson—Pere Marquette Railroad, by Paul W. Ivey

*Michigan History Magazine*. Published quarterly, now 27 volumes, 1917-1943, inclusive.

*Bulletins*

- No. 1—The Michigan Historical Commission: Its Inception, Organization, Administration and Aims
- No. 2—Suggestions for Local Historical Societies and Writers in Michigan
- No. 3—A Sketch of Historical Societies in Michigan
- No. 4—Proceedings of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society
- No. 5—Names of Places of Interest on Mackinac Island
- No. 6—Nicolet Day on Mackinac Island
- No. 7—Lewis Cass Day on Mackinac Island
- No. 8—Prize Essays by Pupils of Michigan Schools, 1915-16
- No. 9—Prize Essays by Pupils of Michigan Schools, 1916-17
- No. 10—War Records of Michigan
- No. 11—Prize Essays by Pupils of Michigan Schools, 1918-19
- No. 12—Michigan Military Records
- No. 13—Michigan at Shiloh
- No. 14—Prize Essays by Pupils of Michigan Schools, 1919-20
- No. 15—Prize Essays by Pupils of Michigan Schools, 1920-21
- No. 16—Governors of the Territory and State of Michigan
- No. 17—War Records—World War II

*Miscellaneous Publications*

- 1. Life and Times of Stevens T. Mason, by Lawton T. Hemans
- 2. Memorial of the Life of Lawton T. Hemans
- 3. Michigan Bibliography, by Floyd B. Streeter, 2 vols.
- 4. Michigan Biographies, 2 vols.
- 5. Michigan in the World War, by Charles H. Landrum
- 6. Life of William Dummer Powell, by William Renwick Riddell
- 7. State Control of Public Instruction in Michigan, by Geo. L. Jackson
- 8. Michigan Under British Rule: Law and Law Courts, 1760-1796, by William Renwick Riddell
- 9. Messages of the Governors of Michigan, 4 vols.
- 10. Geological Reports of Douglass Houghton, 1837-45



11. Education in Detroit prior to 1850, by Sister Mary Rosalita
12. Map Bibliography of Michigan, by Louis C. Karpinski

The last volume issued by the Commission was published in 1929. Up to and including that year the Commission had prepared and printed 11,254 pages of book publications, 1,216 pages of bulletins, and 9,762 pages of the Michigan History Magazine. Appropriations were thereafter denied for book publications. The Michigan History Magazine was the sole publication which the legislature permitted to continue. Begun in 1917 it is now in its 27th year, issued quarterly and distributed free to schools and libraries. Since 1929 it has published 5,978 pages, making a grand total of 15,740 pages since 1917.

Besides historical articles written by scholarly and competent citizens, each number of the Magazine contains historical news, history and biography from Michigan newspapers, accounts of local historical meetings, museum notes, and reviews of books about Michigan. Recent numbers contain the beginning entries of Michigan's "Gold Star Record" in the first World War, prepared by the Commission originally for book publication. The Magazine should be continued, and should be enlarged and improved.

It is highly desirable to continue the Commission's book publications. The creative Act contemplates the publication of at least one book per year. All of the Commission's publications are furnished free to schools and libraries. The Commission needs a scholarly editor and one or more assistants who should devote their whole time to the publications.

#### *Justification of Publications*

A glance at the list of the Commission's publications will show they are of like nature with those published by other state historical organizations. The books consist mainly of volumes of documents, biographies of public men, Historical

Studies, and bibliographies of historical material. The State of Iowa issues its historical volumes in several series:

- The Public Archives Series
- The Iowa Biographical Series
- The Iowa Economic History Series
- The Iowa Social History Series
- The Iowa Applied History Series
- The Iowa Chronicles of the World War
- The Iowa Centennial History

In addition it publishes *The Iowa Journal of History and Politics* (quarterly), another Journal (quarterly) called *The Annals of Iowa*, a monthly magazine called *The Palimpsest*, and bulletins of information, also a series of miscellaneous publications.

Every state historical organization of standing regards its book publications as of primary importance, particularly its documentary publications. Such volumes make easily accessible the basic printed materials for the study and writing of the history of the state. Placed in schools and libraries, they constitute valuable works of reference. Many individuals desire to obtain them. Bibliographies, kept up to date are important research tools. Volumes of indices are indispensable. A proper regard for local and state pride directs that the lives and works of outstanding public citizens should be properly memorialized by books devoted to them, and placed at cost in the hands of our youth, and of adult citizens as well.

The market for such volumes is largely limited by the state boundaries and hence book publishers can not afford to take the long-term risk. For this reason the state may well take over this task as a public service.

A revolving fund might well be established to take care of printing and binding costs of the Commission's publications as a whole.

## IV. FIELD WORK

The fourth major division of the Commission's activity is the "field" work,—work direct with the people in their communities, provided for indirectly in several Sections of the creative Act,—work such as: addressing clubs and historical societies, marking historic sites, helping to organize historical work in the counties, counseling with collectors of historical data and writers of local history, helping with the celebration of historic events and the lives of notable people, encouraging local museums with loans from the State Museum. This involves considerable travel, and calls for one or more field men who can devote their whole time to the work.

*Historical Markers and Directional Highway Signing*

In touring older states of the East one sees on every hand, almost at every road crossing, a bronze tablet, boulder or monument calling attention to the fact that on this site some event of special interest occurred or some historic old building stood. The growth of interest in historic relics and events in Michigan has increased with the years and numerous markers have been erected by patriotic and civic bodies throughout the state. In 1931 the Commission made a survey of these markers statewide and published the results in the Spring number of the Magazine for that year. In 1941-42 the Commission made a supplementary survey, including sites of historic buildings and events still in need of markers or memorials. Priorities in metals and other war conditions made it necessary to postpone the erection of markers but a comprehensive program is being set up for the post-war years, including directional signing of the state highways in cooperation with the State Highway Department. This program is described in part in the Commission's annual report for 1942, published in the Spring number of the *Michigan History Magazine* for 1943.

The following plan for directional signing of state highways was laid before the State Highway Department in 1942:

1. That a number of general informational markers be erected on Michigan highways. By general informational markers we mean signs which give important historical information regarding an event or locality. Attached are samples of legends for use on such markers. Similar legends have been prepared for the following cities and highways: Albion, Ann Arbor, Battle Creek, Bay City, Detroit, Flint, Grand Rapids, Houghton, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Marquette, Menominee, Monroe, Ontonagon, Pontiac, Port Huron, Saginaw, Sault Ste. Marie, Traverse City, Ypsilanti, Straits of Mackinac, U.S. 12 and U.S. 112.

The Committee feels that all county seats and all highways should have general informational markers erected eventually, but that markers for those listed above could be erected as a preliminary step.

2. That roadside directional signs be provided for all general informational markers when erected, and for already existing markers whenever such markers designate sufficiently significant sites to warrant roadside markers.

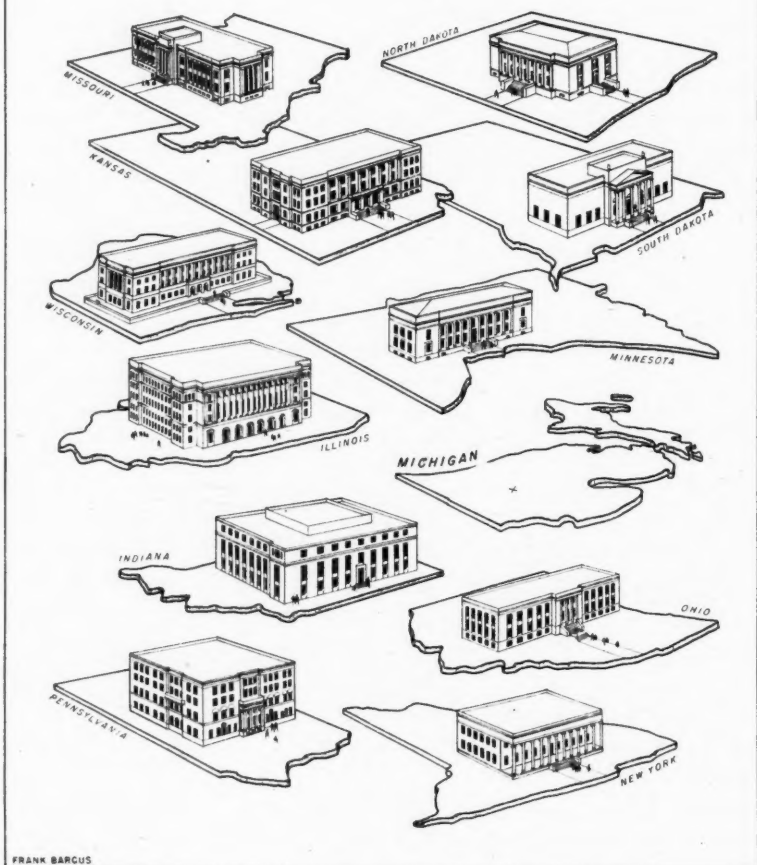
These directional markers would indicate that a historical marker will be found one mile ahead. They should perhaps be erected only in cases where the historical marker is near the highway

3. That whenever permanent new markers are erected by the Michigan Historical Commission, these new markers be provided with appropriate directional highway markers.

The above is regarded by the Commission as their "blue print" for initiating a post-war cooperative program of indicative and informational markers. Plans for the erection of memorial markers in the post-war period have not been completed, but can be completed before the time for final action by the state legislature.

It is obvious that a markers program is a continuous program. New historic sites and buildings are continuously in the making. The repair and upkeep of signs and markers, and their protection from all agencies that destroy them, is con-

## STATE HISTORICAL BUILDINGS OF OUR NEIGHBORS



tinuous. They are in the public view and can not be neglected without severe criticism of the public authorities in charge.

### *Justification of Markers*

The civic, educational and tourist value of this work would seem to be self-evident to all right-minded citizens and not in need of discussion. All great peoples have made of their past a living present, dedicated to the service of the present and the future. For the masses of the people there is no better way to inspire them to preserve and exalt their history, than to visualize in this way those persons, objects and events associated with ideas and ideals which are at the foundation of the American way of life. Every state in the Union has availed itself of this method through one or another state agency. But Michigan has been specially backward in the matter of informational and directional markers upon its highways.

### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Headquarters for all of the work of the Commission should be a State Historical Building at Lansing, so situated as to be a natural historical center that would attract historically minded persons, teachers, school children, and others, within easy reach of visitors. It should include the state archives, the State Museum, and the offices of the Commission. An historical center of this type would invite endowments, and would attract valuable historical gifts of documents and Museum objects. The set-up would have advertising value. It would place Michigan's historical work on equal footing with other states.

Cost \$500,000

Equipment \$100,000

Following is a list of typical state historical buildings, with cost and date of building:

Wisconsin (Madison)	1899	\$782,000
Ohio (Columbus)	1929	531,000
Illinois (Springfield)	1938	500,000
Oklahoma (Oklahoma City)	1929	500,000



Minnesota (St. Paul)	1917	500,000
Iowa (Des Moines)	1904	375,000

### *Cost of Land*

The above costs include buildings only. Land for the Michigan building and grounds should be within the zone contemplated for Capitol expansion. The plot selected for the Illinois building permits a planned expansion of four times the present capacity of the building. An adequate Michigan building should be 170 feet long, 95 feet deep, and 100 feet high. This is but slightly larger than the Illinois building, which is used for records alone, exclusive of the Illinois State Museum which is in a separate building. The Michigan building, as said, should be built to include the state archives, the state Museum, and the offices and work rooms of the Commission. The surrounding grounds should be dignified and adequate for expansion of the building as need requires. Expansion could be in part cared for by additional stories if proper attention were given to the foundations. The Illinois building is four stories high. If at the outset it were not possible to erect all units of the Michigan building, the first unit should be of the ground area 170 x 95 feet, with basement.

### *Cost of Building and Grounds Maintenance*

It is assumed that heat and light will be supplied from whatever source the Capitol plant obtains this service. The janitor and grounds service will presumably be supplied in the usual manner, not to be included in the operating budget of the Commission.

#### JUSTIFICATION OF COST: ANALYSIS OF SPACE REQUIREMENTS, EQUIPMENT AND PERSONNEL FOR ARCHIVES AND MUSEUM

Space requirements for storage and use of public documents and other archival materials elsewhere described are as follows:

1. Stack rooms for public documents
2. Stack rooms for private manuscripts and miscellaneous papers
3. Newspaper stacks
4. Book stacks and reference library
5. Work rooms and offices
6. Room for microfilming and photostating
7. Reading and study room
8. Storage room
9. Check room and rest rooms
10. Fumigation room

*Equipment for Archives*

1. Steel stacks
2. Steel filing cabinets
3. Work room tools and supplies
4. Photostat and microfilming apparatus
5. Fumigation materials
6. Office furniture and supplies

*Standard Staff for Archives*

(Illinois Archives Building)

1. Chief Archivist
2. Document Archivist (who is assistant archivist)
3. Field Visitor for Archives
4. Photographer (Operator of photostats and microfilm apparatus)
5. Cataloger
6. Research Assistant
7. Two Clerks
8. One Stenographer
9. One Typist
10. Two Watchmen
11. One Elevator Operator
12. Four Janitors

} Furnished by Supt. of Capitol  
building and grounds

*Analysis of Space Requirements for the  
State Historical Museum*

Based upon provisions made by other states, Michigan should make the following space provisions for its State Museum:

1. Exhibition space
  - a. General exhibits room
  - b. Period, or special rooms
  - c. Study collection rooms
2. Work space
  - a. For photographer
  - b. For preparation of exhibits
  - c. For repairs
  - d. For multigraphing and publicity
3. Office space
  - a. Director's office
  - b. Secretarial office and office supplies
  - c. Curator's room
4. Lecture and class-room space
  - a. Instruction rooms
  - b. Stage and lecture room
  - c. Projection room
  - d. Radio room
5. Reference library
6. Storage room
  - a. Live storage
  - b. Dead storage
  - c. Case storage
7. Receiving and shipping rooms
8. Check rooms and rest rooms
9. Fumigation room

*Explanation of Museum Requirements*

This and the foregoing analysis is partially based upon Parker's *A Manual for History Museums* (Columbia University Press, N. Y.)

*Exhibition Space.*—There must be room for *activities*. Displays are important, but what one does with the displays, is what counts. A Museum should be *dynamic*, not *static*.

*Lighting.*—Lighting is very important. *Daylight* is uncertain. Electric light is uniform and can be arranged and concentrated. Too many windows interfere with valuable wall space.

*Work and Office Space.*—About one-third of the space in an active museum is required for shops and offices.

*Lecture and Library Space.*—A functioning history museum can serve the schools. Instruction and study rooms can be supplied with changing exhibits for purpose of illustration. The large lecture hall can be arranged for plays, radio reception, motion pictures and stereopticons. The Museum library is essential for study.

*Storage Space.*—Vital to any museum, for objects not immediately needed for displays; *live* storage for materials occasionally used; *dead* storage for materials seldom used, or awaiting further use; *case* storage for exhibition equipment.

*Cloakroom and Lavatory Space.*—Wash rooms, toilets, rest rooms and coat rooms conveniently situated are needed to care for creature comforts of employes and visitors.

*Fumigation Room.*—Most history material requires some disinfection or cleaning at times, especially fabrics and textiles. The room should be adequate for safe application of poisonous gases, and proper ventilation should be provided for removing gases and odors.

#### *Equipment for Small Museum*

1. Exhibit cases
2. Work room tools for repairing, multigraphing, photography, and preparation of exhibits
3. Projection and radio apparatus
4. Books and reference material
5. Office furniture and supplies
6. Station wagon for traveling exhibits

#### *Standard Staff for Small Museum*

1. Director
2. Curator

3. Photographer
4. Two repair men
5. Stenographer-typist
6. Lecture and class room operator
7. Two clerks (receiving and shipping)
8. Room clerk (check and rest room)
9. Two janitors

*Effect of Population Trend*

In regard to documents the increase of population and shift from rural to urban districts as industry calls for labor, will result in increase of business and public records, and the need for increased housing and personnel for scientific administration. The same for the Museum. This housing in any case should be in Lansing, central to the people, and accessible to them as they come to the capital to transact public or private business.

PUBLICATIONS COST (ANNUAL)

1. *Books*.—(See under topic "Proposed Projects or Program: Justification of Publications" for list of publications and justification of publishing program). Books, annual volume, statutory limitation 2500 copies, 750 pages each; cost varies with state's printing contract, approximately \$1.00 per volume for printing and binding. Cost of annual maximum edition \$2,500, free to schools and libraries. Potential consumer public: schools and libraries 10,000; individuals (sale at cost) 10,000. Recommended for book publishing fund, \$5,000. Statutory limitation of edition and of sales price per volume should be removed.

2. *Michigan History Magazine* (Quarterly).—No statutory limitation on edition or size. Potential consumer public (schools and libraries) 25,000; (individuals), 50,000. Cost of printing and binding approximately 50 cents a copy. Free to schools and libraries. Should be published monthly. Recommended for publishing funds, \$5,000 annually.

3. *Bulletins*.—These vary in subject and size. For typical

subjects see list of publications under "Projects." Size varies from 16 to 200 pages. The annual cost is small, less than \$1,000 annually.

4. *Editorial Work.*—The Secretary edits the publications but needs to be released for other work. The Commission needs an editor (salary \$3,000) and at least one full time research assistant (salary \$2,500).

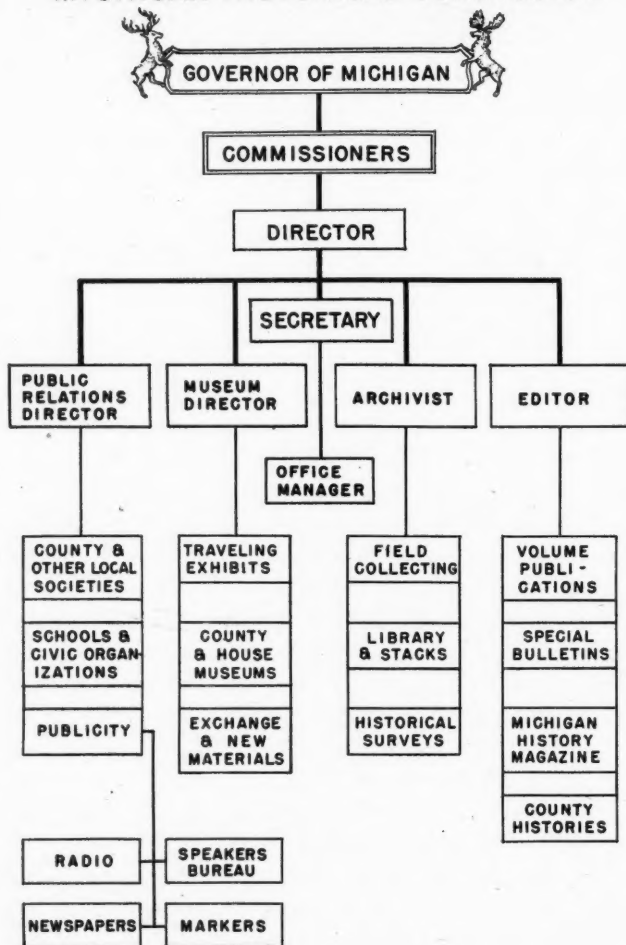
All publications are distributed free to schools and libraries. Statute provides for sale to individuals; books at \$1.00 per volume, and the Magazine at such price as the Commission may determine. The sales price of volumes needs to be amended. Potentially, the publications could be made self-supporting.

The above would be a modest publishing program compared with neighboring states. Total, \$11,000 for publications, \$5,500 for editor and assistant.

#### FIELD WORK COST

(See *Field Work* and *Historical Markers* under the topic "Proposed Projects or Program," where attention is called to the civic, educational and tourist value of this work.) Other states lay much stress upon this work. The cost is relatively small in view of the returns. It requires field men under direction from the office. A number of field men could be used, for the state is large, 83 counties. Cultivating the historical field with one man is like trying to water a 20-acre lot of potatoes with a thimble; but the Commission has not now even one field man. Historical field work is regional. Michigan State College has a County Agricultural Agent in every county. The Historical Commission should have a field worker in every region; for example, in the "Saginaw Region," in "Southwestern Michigan," in "Southeastern Michigan," in "The Thumb," in "Central Michigan," in "Western Michigan," in "Up-State" counties; in the "Copper Country," in the "Iron Districts," in the "Mackinac Country,"—at least 10 or a dozen field men, to do effective field work. This work would be closely connected with work in the state archives and the Museum. The State Archivist needs help to visit county and

## Suggested postwar organization chart MICHIGAN HISTORICAL COMMISSION



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municipal record depositories and to collect records. The Museum Director needs help with his traveling exhibits and collection of relics from local fields. To begin such work, for salaries and traveling expenses \$10,000 annually would be a modest appropriation for a few field men. They could assist in the program of marking historic spots with permanent new markers, as part of the program outlined to the State Highway Department for post-war action. To supply such markers, a modest appropriation of \$2,000 a year is recommended for a period of six years. Total annual appropriation for Field Work, \$12,000.

## POST-WAR ANNUAL OPERATING BUDGET

## Personal Service

## Main Office

Secretary .....	\$ 5,000
Stenographer-Clerk .....	2,000
Typist .....	1,600
Bookkeeper and File Clerk .....	2,000

## Archives

State Archivist .....	3,500
Field Visitor for Archives .....	3,000
Research Secretary II and Microfilm Operator ...	3,500
Manual Clerk .....	1,500

## Museum

Museum Director .....	3,500
Educational Director .....	3,000
Manager, Traveling Exhibits .....	3,000
Receiving and Shipping Clerk .....	2,000

## Publications

Editor .....	3,500
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## Field Work

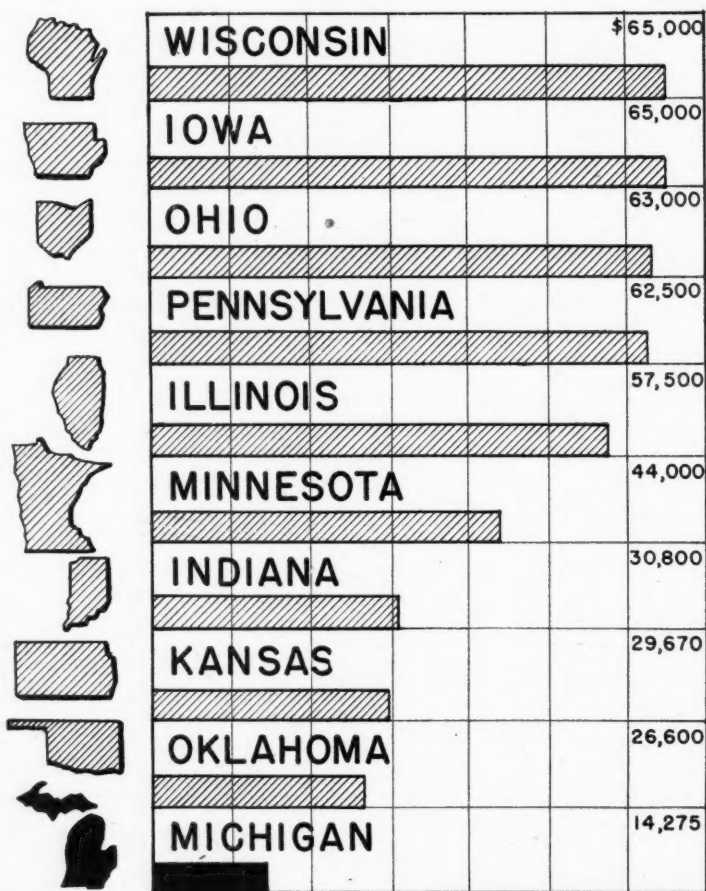
Field Organizer .....	3,500
Miscellaneous Labor .....	1,000

Total .....	<u>\$41,600</u>
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## Supplies and Materials

Office Supplies (Main Office) .....	\$ 600
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# HOW NEIGHBORING STATES APPROPRIATE FUNDS FOR STATE HISTORICAL WORK (1936)



FRANK BARCUS 1944

## Contractual Service

Printing and Binding .....	11,000
Postage, Freight, Express .....	1,500
Telephone and Telegraph .....	340
Traveling Expense .....	5,000
Insurance .....	1,000
Dues .....	33
	<hr/>
	\$19,473
<sup>2</sup> Total .....	\$61,073

## COMPARISON WITH NEIGHBORING STATES

For purpose of comparison, the following financial data are submitted in regard to state historical work in neighboring states, from the *Handbook of Historical Societies in the United States and Canada* (1936). Most of these data were compiled for a "depression" year, and are an understatement for 1943:

State Appropriations: Other States  
(Summary View)

Wisconsin .....	\$65,000
Iowa .....	65,000
Ohio .....	63,000
Illinois .....	57,500
Pennsylvania .....	62,500
Minnesota .....	44,000
Kansas .....	29,670
Indiana .....	30,800
Oklahoma .....	26,600
Michigan .....	14,275 <sup>3</sup>

## OHIO

Annual state appropriation (1936) \$63,000.

Endowment \$30,000.

Housed in its own building, (Columbus, Ohio) built with state appropriations in 1914-1929. Cost \$531,000.

<sup>2</sup>This figure assumes that equipment has been provided. From time to time there will be need for repairs and new equipment.

<sup>3</sup>The Michigan legislature in 1944 appropriated the sum of \$25,020.

## ILLINOIS

Two state historical organizations.

1. Illinois State Historical Library.

Annual operating appropriation (1936) \$40,500; maintenance of buildings supplied by state. (Operating appropriation for each year of the biennium ending June 30, 1941—\$57,500.)

1. Housed in Centennial Building (Springfield, Ill.), completed in 1918.

2. Illinois State Archives. Housed in building built with state appropriation of \$500,000 plus federal appropriation of \$320,000 (which partly provided for equipment). Completed and occupied in 1938.

2. Illinois State Historical Society.

Supported by private income supplemented by small state appropriation.

Housed in State Centennial Building (Springfield, Ill.).

## INDIANA

Two state historical organizations.

1. Indiana Historical Bureau (formerly Indiana Historical Commission).

Annual State Appropriation (1936) \$16,000. (For each year of the biennium ending June 30, 1941, \$30,800. This was a 10 per cent cut from the previous biennium.)

2. Indiana Historical Society.

Endowment, trust funds, and contributions \$214,873.

Both organizations are housed in the State Library and Historical Building (Indianapolis, Ind.), built with state appropriations; completed in 1933. Cost \$994,325.

## WISCONSIN

Annual state appropriation (1936) \$65,000.

Income from endowment \$16,000.

Housed in its own building, built with state appropriations, 1895-1899. Cost \$782,000.

## MINNESOTA

Annual state appropriation (1936) \$44,000. (For each year of the biennium 1941-1943,—\$45,520. This does not include maintenance of building.)

Permanent endowment funds (1936), \$160,000.

Housed in its own building, built with state appropriations 1913-1917. Cost \$500,000. This does not include land and equipment, which were provided by private funds,—\$75,000.

## IOWA

Two state historical organizations.

1. State Department of History (Des Moines, Ia.).  
Annual state appropriation (1936) \$29,300.  
Housed in its own building, built by state appropriations, 1899-1904. Cost \$375,000.
2. The State Historical Society of Iowa.  
Annual state appropriation (1936) \$28,000. (For the year ending June 30, 1943, \$36,000.)  
Income from Annual memberships, \$4,000. Housed at the University of Iowa (Iowa City, Ia.).

## OKLAHOMA

Annual state appropriation (1936) \$26,600.

Housed in its own building (Oklahoma City), built with state appropriation, 1929. Cost \$500,000.

## KANSAS

Annual state appropriation (1936) \$20,500. (For the year ending June 30, 1943, \$29,670. This does not include maintenance of building.)

Housed in its own building (1914) built by government appropriation. Cost \$600,000.

PENNSYLVANIA

Two state historical organizations.

1. Pennsylvania Historical Commission.  
Annual state appropriation for year ending June 30, 1941,  
\$62,500.  
Housed in Education Building (Harrisburg).
2. Historical Society of Pennsylvania.  
Endowment \$1,200,000.  
Housed in its own building at Philadelphia.

NEW YORK

New York Historical Society.  
Endowment, \$3,000,000.  
Housed in its own building (Albany).  
Cost \$1,600,000.

## SUMMARY

### STATE HISTORICAL BUILDING

1. Properly situated in Lansing within easy reach of visitors a State Historical Building would be a natural historical center for the people of the state.
2. An historical center of this type would invite endowments and would attract valuable historical gifts of documents and museum objects.
3. Such a building would place Michigan's historical work on equal footing with neighboring states and give it a place befitting the dignity of the state of Michigan.
4. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa are among our neighboring states which have had for many years state historical buildings costing from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.
5. The volume of work requires a building. Illinois has an entire building devoted to but one phase of the Michigan's historical work, namely, Public Documents. The Illinois Archives Building at Springfield cost \$500,000, completed and occupied in 1938. (See analysis of space requirements under "Financial Analysis").
6. The State Historical Museum alone might well occupy an entire building. The Museum appeals to the public more widely than any other branch of the state's historical work. A useful museum must have fair space for administration, education, and study, as well as for exhibition. It must have accommodations for "lending collections." The Chicago Historical Society's great building is devoted largely to museum collections. Live museums grow. There must be room for expansion. (See analysis of space requirements under "Financial Analysis").
7. Objections to housing in a building with other agencies:
  - a. In a few years we would be in the same jam we are in now, offices blocking us on all sides. Live work requires expansion.



- b. Space for historical work is peculiar to that work. A separate building can be so built as to provide for suitable additions with a minimum of structural changes.
- c. Obviously it is poor economy to use office space for other than office purposes.
- d. Administration of public documents and a museum requires special conditions of heating, lighting, air conditioning, hours for visitors, and many other features which would be hampered in a building subject to outside control.
- e. At the preliminary committee hearing, Mr. Olson raised the question of sharing a building with the State Library, as being most nearly related to the historical work, important to both the archives and museum for reference books. Secretary Fuller of the Historical Commission stated that the objectives and techniques of the Commission and the Library are different, but admitted that housing in the same building with the Library would be more natural than with any other state agency. However, he pointed out that the state's historical work is sufficiently extensive, if properly developed, to deserve a building of its own.

#### DOCUMENTARY WORK: CARE OF RECORDS

- 1. In regard to public archives, the evidential value of original documents in authentication of official transactions places the care of archives among the essential functions of government.
- 2. The National Archives Building at Washington, D. C., is evidence of the awakening of the nation to the importance of this work.
- 3. At the present time 33 states of the 48 have official state agencies for the centralization and administration of non-current state and local public documents. (See "Financial Analysis" for typical state buildings devoted to this work).

4. Section 5 of the Commission's creative Act suggests the justification for this program for Michigan. (Act quoted entire under topic "Proposed Projects"). The law has laid upon the Commission the duty of examining, collecting, housing, classifying, filing and indexing a mass of material of vast and unknown proportions. The only justification for such a law is that the state provide the Commission with fire-proof housing, equipment, and personnel adequate for the proper performance of these duties.
5. The public who have borne the expense of producing these archives are entitled to their permanent preservation and use. They serve people in all parts of the state and from all stations of life. Attorneys, newspapers, business men and women, researchers, teachers, students, investigators of all types profit by quick and easy access to a centralized, skilfully administered body of public documents. Concentration of responsibility and authority in a skilled department of archives is important especially to public officials.
6. An independent archival agency, governed by a non-political board appointed for long, overlapping terms, with paid professional archivists is the definitely superior system for administering public documents. This the Michigan law provides.
7. In addition to records of public origin, state and local, the Michigan Historical Commission must care for a vast mass of material of private origin (Creative Act, Section 4. See *Records of Private Origin* under topic "Proposed Projects"). Again, justification requires implementing the Commission to discharge the duties.
8. Recently a new duty has been laid on the Commission by appointment as the official state agency for collecting the civilian records of World War II, in cooperation with the State Office of Civilian Defense.

9. The post-war world will flood our capacity with increased volumes of business records recording the development of Michigan business and industry and requiring expansion of the Commission's housing and administration. Few will question the importance of collecting and preserving these records for posterity.

#### THE MUSEUM

1. The justification of a state museum is the interest of the people. As elsewhere stated, a museum appeals to the public more widely than any other branch of state historical work.
2. Properly housed and administered it could be an important agency of visual education in state history for the masses of the people.
3. Being something the people can see, its sentimental value stirs memories. It reminds of home and of the American way of life. It is good for the public morale.
4. Some clue to the future should be found by observing what has happened. The most evident change in the period between the two world wars is the increase in the size and number of historical museums. The year 1938 displayed an all-time high record of support of public museums. Both national and state governments have entered directly into museum work as guardians of historic objects and properties.
5. State museum work, properly managed, is justified not only for its results in adult education but in connection with schools. Michigan has not yet scratched the surface of these potential values.
6. Michigan's museum is in an office building, occupying space needed for offices which have natural business relations with other offices in the building. There is no justification for this, except that the building is fire-proof.
7. Space is so crowded that exhibits can not be properly displayed and no new accessions can be received. There

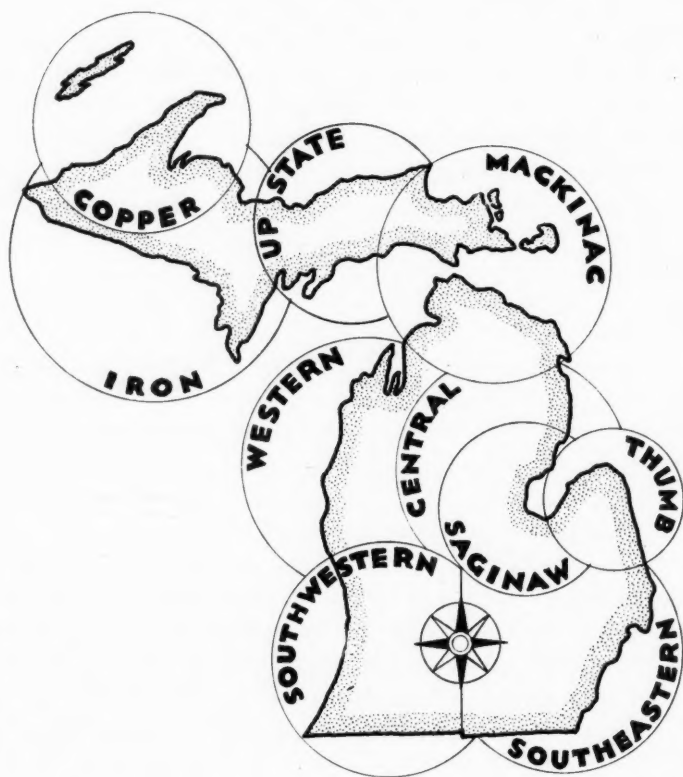
is no justification for this. Thousands of valuable and perishable objects would be donated by the people of Michigan if the government would show proper enterprise to protect and display them.

8. Michigan, to take a respectable place in her state museum work, would need to provide several times the fire-proof museum space it now has, and in a location more attractive and more easily accessible.
9. Many times in history it has happened that museums have made their best progress in periods of social disturbance, and the same is likely to be true in our present greatly troubled times.
10. Museums are deep-rooted in sentiment and objective reality, and in view of the public interest the state would be justified in housing its historical museum in a State Historical Building.

#### PUBLICATIONS

1. Sections 4 and 6 of the Historical Commission's creative act enjoins the publication of "source materials and historical studies relative to and illustrative of the history of the state." (See complete list of the publications of the Commission under the topic, "Proposed Projects or Program").
2. The Commission's publications are of like nature with those published by other state historical organizations. They consist mainly of volumes of documents, biographies of public men, historical studies, indexes, and bibliographies of historical material, in addition to bulletins of historical information and a quarterly Journal of Michigan history.
3. These publications are placed free in schools and libraries.
4. The market for such material is largely limited by the state's boundaries and hence publishers can not afford to take the long-term risk. For this reason the Com-

## HISTORICAL FIELD WORK IS REGIONAL



FRANK BARGUS

mission is authorized by law to take over this task as a public service.

5. This is justified by virtue of the public importance of these works.
  - a. Volumes of source material make easily accessible in printed form the basic data for the study and writing of the history of the state, supplementing archives material.
  - b. They are valuable reference works for schools and libraries.
  - c. Bibliographies, kept up to date, are valuable research tools.
  - d. Volumes of indices are indispensable for reference work.
  - e. A proper regard for local and state pride directs that the lives and works of outstanding public citizens should be properly memorialized by articles and books devoted to them, and placed at cost or less in the hands of our youth, and of adult citizens as well.
  - f. "Michigan History," a quarterly Journal, is much used in schools and libraries for lighter studies and state historical news.

#### THE FIELD WORK

1. The field work is the direct means by which the Commission reaches the people in their communities.
  - a. Addressing clubs and historical societies.
  - b. Marking historic sites and buildings.
  - c. Helping to organize historical work in the counties.
  - d. Counseling with collectors of historical data and writers of local history.
  - e. Helping with the celebration of historic events and the lives of notable people.
  - f. Encouraging local museums with loans from the State Museum.

2. Various miscellaneous activities could be added to these. All speak for themselves as direct services to the people. Their justification is in the appreciative public response.

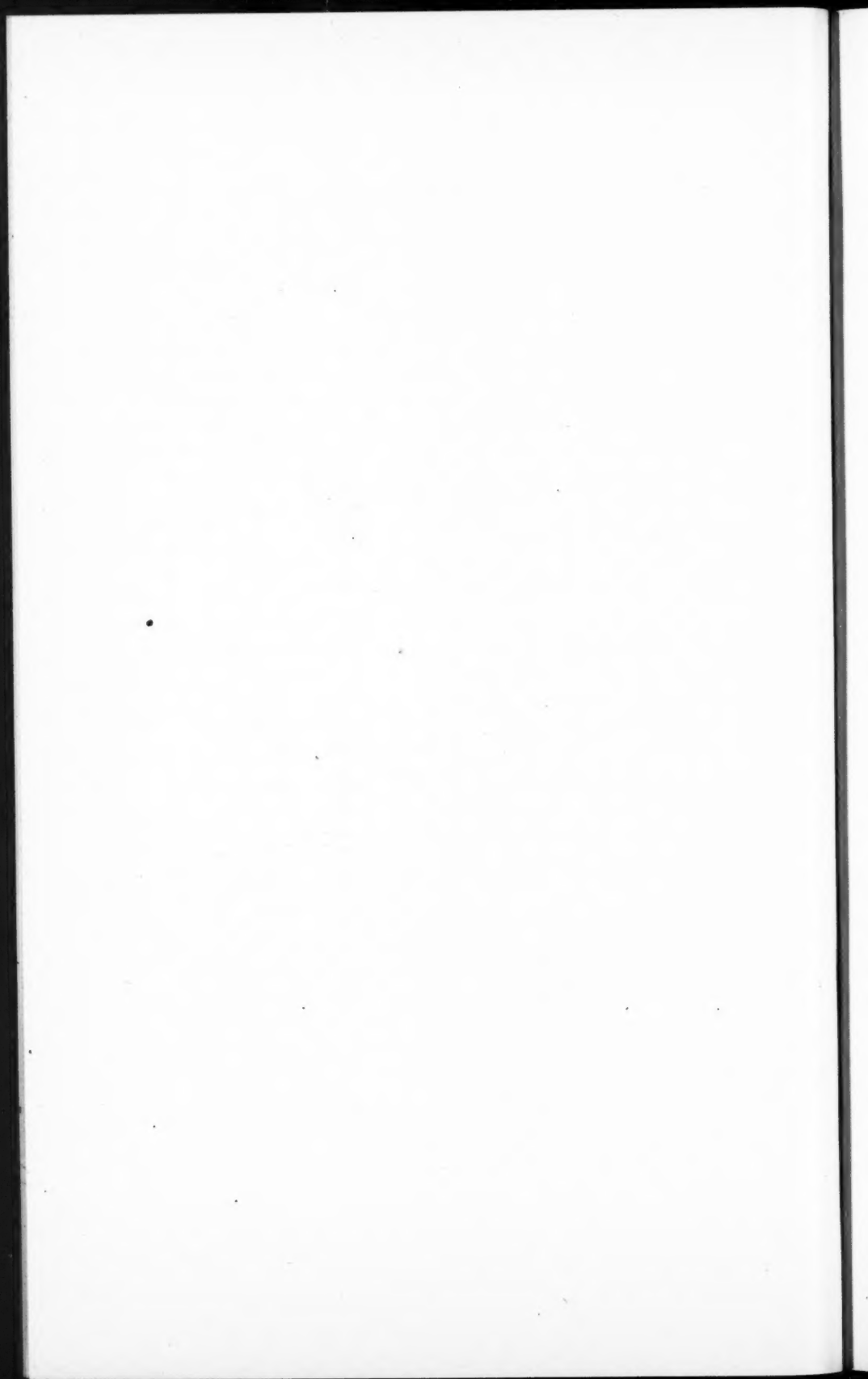
#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is the policy of the Historical Commission to keep its recommendations down to the practical kind that carries conviction.
2. The Historical Commission is not at all interested in getting something for the Historical Commission. It regards itself as a branch of the executive arm appointed to assist in executing the law, and asks nothing further than the privilege of being provided with the means to discharge the duties laid upon it by the law.
3. The first and fundamental requisite for the state's historical work in the post-war period is proper housing. The Commission recommends that a fire-proof State Historical Building be erected in Lansing within the area contemplated for capitol expansion, to cost not more than similar buildings in neighboring states. It is the Commission's belief that such action would be heartily supported by the people of Michigan.
4. As a corollary to this recommendation, the Commission recommends that this building be equipped as similar buildings are equipped in other states, for the work it is designed to do; and that there should be employed a non-political personnel adequate to perform the legal duties connected with the projects and program outlined in this report.
5. While appreciating the privilege to serve, the members of the Historical Commission do not wish to be regarded as enjoying any status that is merely "honorary" in the nature of the appointment, or as being given to a work that is, even in a dignified sense, merely "sentimental." They serve without pay, but in return for their service



they desire to see some progress. They believe that Historical planning should have vision for the future as well as for the present and the past.

6. With this understanding, that the work of the Commission should be regarded seriously, as a dignified part in the state government, devoted to a worthwhile service and worthy of dignified consideration, the Commission has set forth a program that it considers intelligent, down-to-earth, and worthy of the past, present and future of the state of Michigan; a program strictly conforming to the law defining the duties of the Commission, and fully in keeping with the practice of neighboring states. It recommends that this program be adopted and implemented as early as possible.





HISTORICAL NEWS  
AND NOTES





Director C. J. Sherman looks on as Mrs. Kelly helps Mrs. George N. Fuller with her bonnet

## STATE DIGNITARIES THROUG MUSEUM CEREMONIES

(By Jacqueline Karreman in the *State Journal* [Lansing], Feb. 9, 1944)

**W**OMEN, eager to view the priceless relics of Michigan history in the romantic setting of the old Turner mansion coupled with the presence of wives of state dignitaries in historic costumes, thronged the opening ceremonies of the state museum Tuesday afternoon, February 8. Formally celebrating its establishment in the large white frame mansion, copy of Mt. Vernon, at 505 North Washington avenue, the museum opened its doors to some 700 guests.

A few men were present, but the majority were women. They received punch in paper cups from the hands of the state's first lady, Mrs. Harry F. Kelly. They were reflected in constant procession in the huge pier glasses on the stair landing as they climbed to the second floor, there to be greeted by wives of other state dignitaries. Portraits of Michigan governors and their ladies looked down on the becomingly costumed hostesses who paused to discuss their gowns and the antique exhibits.

Mrs. Kelly's beautiful costume from the museum collection received particular attention. It was of purple cut-velvet over heavy cream-colored satin, wasp-waisted, with full skirt and sweeping train. The velvet formed a redingote over a cream satin under dress ornamented with heavy tassels of beads and silk. A beaded fringe edged the redingote fronts. The gown was about 1890 in date.

The first lady served punch from a glittering bowl, example of early flint glass in colonial block pattern, from the museum collection. She was assisted by Mrs. Herman Dignan, wife of the secretary of state, who wore a copy of a gown worn by Martha Washington, the costume complete even to a white wig, and Mrs. Oscar Olander, wife of the state police commissioner. Mrs. Olander's gown, of black silk with low shoulder line, was emphasized by a graceful fichu of pale pink organza. It was a copy of a fashion of 1774 pictured in one of the museum portraits. C. J. Sherman, smiling director of the museum, rushed to and fro refilling the punch bowl from large pitchers.



Mrs. Dignan, wife of Secretary of State  
Herman H. Dignan      Mrs. Kelly      Mrs. Olander, wife of Oscar G. Olander,  
State Police Commissioner

The slow-moving parade of guests through the crowded rooms paused only during the half hour program on which speakers were Governor Kelly and members of the state historical commission, with Dr. George N. Fuller, state historian, presiding. His wife was chairman of hostesses, wearing a flower-sprigged blue challis trimmed with red bows on the bodice and red ribbons on the matching bonnet.

Antique collectors from various parts of the state hailed friends as they passed in the crowd. Wives of state legislators discussed the activities of their House and Senate club, which is holding frequent meetings while the legislature is in special session. Mrs. Howard Nugent of Bad Axe, president of the club and wife of the speaker of the house, Mrs. Joseph Nagel of Detroit, and Mrs. Jerry Logie of Bay City were among those present. Mrs. John Espie, wife of the representative from Eagle, and Mrs. Harry Hittle, wife of the senator from East Lansing, were included on the hostess committee.

Many of the gowns worn by hostesses had histories of their own. Mrs. Espie's costume, dating from the 1880's, had belonged to the daughter of one of the representatives at Michigan's state legislature which convened in Detroit in the 1840's. She was the mother of Mrs. Horace Corell who lent the gown to Mrs. Espie.

Mrs. Herbert Rushton, wife of the attorney general, wore a lovely gown of fragile-looking sheer material handpainted with autumn leaves. It was made in about 1910 and was lent by Mrs. Ard E. Richardson.

Mrs. John Hannah, wife of the president of Michigan State college, wore an elaborate Empress Eugenie fashion, replete with ostrich plumed hat and heavily beaded coat, representing the 1870's. It had belonged to a member of the family of Miss Elisabeth Conrad, dean of women at Michigan State College.

Mrs. Hittle's gown was 125 years old—a purple and cream plaid with matching bonnet—which is the property of Mrs. Fred Radford.

Mrs. Charles Ziegler, wife of the highway commissioner, was dressed in beige broadcloth, Civil War period, trimmed with



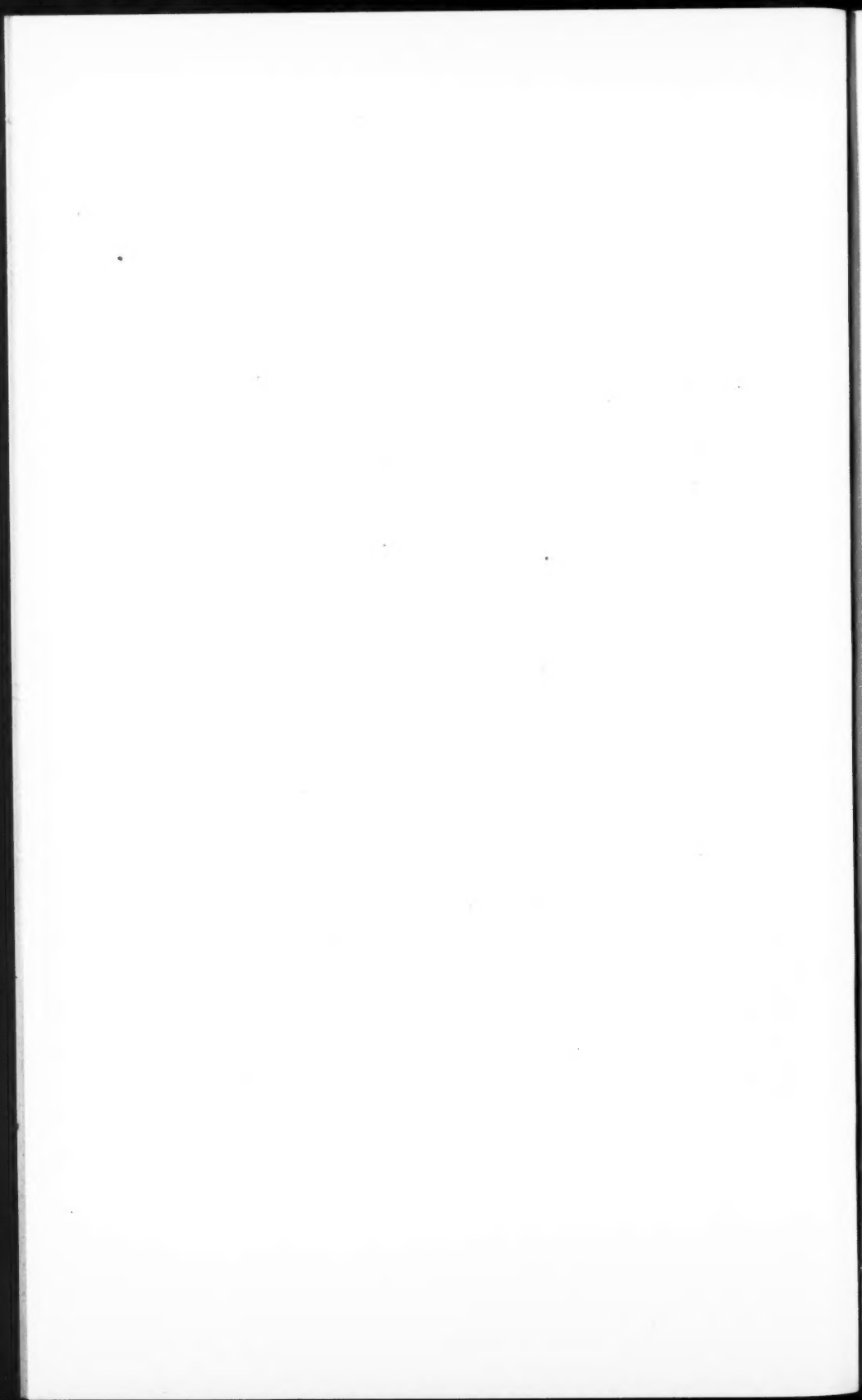


Mrs. Hannah, wife of President John A.  
Hannah of Michigan State College

Mrs. Espie, wife of State Representative  
John P. Espie, of Eagle



Secretary Geo. N. Fuller enjoys a toast proposed by Mrs. Fuller, while Mrs. Charles Ziegler registers approval



cloisonne buttons and heavy braid. Her gold jewelry was of even earlier date.

Other hostesses, presiding in the various rooms and explaining the exhibits to visitors, were: Mrs. D. Hale Brake, wife of the state treasurer; Mrs. Vernon Brown, wife of the auditor general; Mrs. Eugene Elliott, wife of the superintendent of public instruction; Mrs. Philip Troeger, representing State Club, and Mrs. Neil Verburg, wife of the secretary of the state board of auditors.

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#### DR. JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG

**M**ICHIGAN'S historical work has lost a great friend in the passing of Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, international figure in medicine, surgery, dietetics, and methods for the protection and preservation of health, who died at his home in Battle Creek December 14, 1943. He would have been 92 years old if he had lived to February 26. His community had formally celebrated his 90th birthday as a community and national event, in 1942. The following sketch and tribute to Dr. Kellogg's life and work is provided to the Magazine by Mr. A. L. Miller of Battle Creek in response to our request. Mr. Miller writes:

Confidently prescribing health rules for others out of the simple provisions which he described as "biologic living," blazing trails to new inventions and new discoveries in the adaptation of nature's rules for human diet and conduct, Dr. Kellogg seemed to furnish in his own accumulation of years a vindication of his theories, though he often said: "I have never had time to use for myself my prescriptions to other people for systematic rest and protection against over-strain."

News of his death was followed by receipt of messages from outstanding men of business, finance, statecraft, science, the country over, all testifying to his human service.

Almost to the moment of his death he was busy with research and plans for health-protection, his interest at this

particular time having been in the direction of relief from high blood pressure.

Doctor Kellogg had been for 67 years superintendent of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, which he had built from a small affair housed in the few rooms of a frame building into an institution covering acres of ground, having a world-wide patronage. He was the uncompromising opponent of tobacco, of liquor, of coffee and of meat in diet, and it was his inventions in the adaptation of grains and vegetables to diet which formed the beginnings of the industry of prepared cereal foods of which Battle Creek has for many years been the center.

Doctor Kellogg was born in Tyronne, Livingston County, his parents being John Preston and Ann Jeanette (Stanley) Kellogg, examples, in piety, thrift and integrity of the best character of Michigan's pioneer citizenship. John Harvey was one of 16 children born of the two marriages of John Preston, the first wife having died during the time of residence in Livingston County. The family located in Battle Creek in 1856, when John Harvey was four years old, and the father established the first broom factory west of Detroit. To this trade the young John Harvey was later apprenticed. A far from robust state of health, and a very doubtful forecast for the extraordinary activities and span of life which ultimately were his, kept him at home during much of the time when the other children were at school. But in six weeks of schooling he learned to read and write and "figure"; partly due to a practice of using the night hours, after the rigid family rule of going to bed at 9 o'clock had been ostensibly complied with—a practice of night work and study which remained one of his characteristics throughout his life.

The Seventh Day Adventist church, then maintaining its international headquarters in Battle Creek, was operating a large printing plant for the production of its literature and young John Harvey at age 12 became one of its apprentice printers and, later, one of its proof-readers. By the time he was 15 he was editing the paper which was one of the chief

denominational productions of the plant. The church was then developing its Health Reform Institute as part of its activities and the young John Harvey was looked upon as one to be trained for leadership in this work. His own early ambition had been to become a teacher. He studied at the Michigan State Normal School and at the University of Michigan and received his degree in medicine from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1875. It was while going through his course at Bellevue and living upon whole wheat and nuts and experimental combinations of grain, this in determination to keep a scant budget in balance, that he gathered some of the experience later applied in his food developments. He had gained weight and endurance in his then-novel diet.

He came to the Health Reform Institute in Battle Creek in 1876, and then began an uninterrupted program of development. An expansive building succeeded the place of beginning. A disastrous fire swept it away in 1902. Called back from a trip by news of the fire, Dr. Kellogg drafted plans for a vast, new, modern and fireproof building before the ruins of the old had ceased to burn and, without a building fund on hand but largely through week-to-week financing to meet payrolls and material costs, he made the new dream come true. Meantime there had been many trips abroad, much ingathering of new equipment to apply new ideas in treatment. When Dr. Kellogg, through advance in years and pressure of administrative matters, laid down the active practice of surgery he had performed 2,300 major operations.

His experiments with cereal foods had attracted commercial attention. C. W. Post, arriving broken in health and fortune from too strenuous a business program, as a patient at the Sanitarium, saw commercial possibilities in the foods and proposed an alliance with the doctor for marketing some of the product. This was not arranged and Mr. Post went to the edge of the town, made a down payment on an old homestead, began in the "little white barn," over a gasoline stove, the experiments which produced Postum Cereal and, later, the other cereal products around whose beginnings were built

numerous great cereal food industries. Dr. Kellogg's younger brother, W. K. Kellogg, who had been business manager of the Sanitarium and an important factor in the solution of its business problems, withdrew to begin the manufacture of corn flakes and so to build one of the great business successes of the country in the development of the Kellogg Company out of whose successes Mr. Kellogg founded and endowed the widely known W. K. Kellogg Foundation to furnish help and training to under-privileged and afflicted children and, generally, to raise better health and educational standards in rural life. Mr. W. K. Kellogg and a sister, Mrs. Clara Kellogg Butler, survived Dr. John Harvey Kellogg at the latter's death.

Doctor Kellogg early combined educational processes with the operation of the Sanitarium. There for a time the schools of dietetics and of physical education and of nursing were operated as separate parts of the Sanitarium program but finally were combined, together with a liberal arts course, in what became Battle Creek College. After some years, and after the depression had imposed unusual burdens, the college operation was discontinued. During its operation the doctor had dedicated to its needs the entire profits of his food-manufacturing establishment wherein were made the various inventions and discoveries of his Sanitarium laboratories. He had begun writing medical books as early as age 24. In 1880 he wrote a "Home Book of Modern Medicine," and he was continuing to write, for magazines and books, up to the time of his death. Among his volumes were "Man, the Masterpiece," published in 1885; "Art of Massage," published in 1895; "The Stomach"; "Rational Hydrotherapy"; with additions to the list to the extent of a book nearly every year. "How to Have Good Health Through Biologic Living" was written in 1932, and he has written two books on physiology, for Harper's. Long before the modern fad of sun tan gained currency Dr. Kellogg was prescribing sun baths for his patients and his were among the first inventions in electric light substitution for the natural sun. Electric "horses" and other forms of exercising devices were his inventions. His was the first use of the



idea of setting exercises to music, long before radio thought of it, or before radio itself was thought of.

Mrs. Kellogg had died in 1920. They had no children; they had educated some 40, many of whom they had legally adopted.

Governor Chase Osborn, himself a practitioner of many of the doctor's theories, appointed Dr. Kellogg to the state board of health, in which capacity the doctor served for many years. George Bernard Shaw, vegetarian as well as author and playwright, was among the close friends of the doctor.

Doctor Kellogg had established a sanitarium on the outskirts of Miami, Fla., and had spent a part of his time there in recent years, while others carried on active direction of the details of the Battle Creek institution. When the war department announced its intention to buy the main plant of the Sanitarium Dr. Kellogg took personal charge of the solution of the problem which this development presented. When the purchase was completed and the establishment of the Percy L. Jones government general hospital in the vast plant of the Sanitarium was arranged for, Dr. Kellogg, though then past 90, almost singly-handedly directed the re-location of the Sanitarium in buildings across the street (buildings which once had housed a rival institution but which he in due course came to own and, for a time, to use for college purposes). "We will carry on comfortably here," said Dr. Kellogg "until, in due course, we will go out to the hills and lakes at the east of town and there we will build it all over."

At his funeral services, held on December 18, in the auditorium of the institution from which his influence had gone out around the world, tribute was paid to the remarkable record of a remarkable man.

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#### COL. O. H. MOORE

OUR thanks are due to Mrs. Jessie Moore Loveridge, of 286 Lenox Ave., Oakland, California, for the following item concerning her father, Col. Orlando H. Moore:

## TRIBUTE

Address of Colonel Orlando Hurley Moore, United States Army, on the Battlefield of Tebbs Bend, Kentucky, where Colonel Moore with only two hundred sixty-three men, his Volunteer Regiment, the Twenty-Fifth Michigan Infantry, defeated General John H. Morgan with his entire Division of three thousand troops with artillery.

This victory saved the Government millions of dollars for General Morgan intended to capture Louisville, Kentucky, where all the supplies of the Army and Navy were stored which were to be sent South. General Morgan changed his plans and never besieged Louisville.

Headquarters 25th Michigan Infantry }  
Battlefield of Tebbs Bend, Green River }  
July 4, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER }  
NO. 42 }

My brave, my noble men, it is with pride and pleasure that I congratulate you upon the great victory won to-day. While you number but two hundred men, the enemy numbered thousands. Being advised of their strength, and of their advantage of heavy artillery bearing upon us, their demand for surrender was answered with a response that echoed the feeling of the gallant little band of the Twenty-Fifth Michigan Infantry that was about to engage them.

The engagement was long and bloody, charge after charge was successfully repelled, and after three and a half hours hard fighting the enemy was defeated and victory crowned our efforts.

Our brave companions who fell, fell gallantly fighting for their country, and in defense of the starry flag. Their names, deeply inscribed on the pages of memory, will be wreathed ever in bright laurels of fame, and though 'tis hard to part with our noble dead, we know 'tis sweet in the cause of our country to die. Although no marble slab have we placed o'er

their heads to mark their last resting place, although no monumental pile have we erected over their graves, yet, in the hearts of the people of our Peninsular State will be erected a monument that will perpetuate their names to all eternity.

By order of

COL. O. H. MOORE

Ed. M. Prutzman,  
Lieutenant and Adjutant.

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#### GREVIOUS INJUSTICE TO THE WATERY STATE OF MICHIGAN

**L**OST, strayed or stolen—40,000 square miles. Answer to the name of Michigan. Finder please return to Chase S. Osborn and Stellanova Osborn, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

The Osborns are greatly wrought up over this loss. And very naturally since Mr. Osborn was once Governor of Michigan and since it isn't every day that you hear of 40,000 square miles being lopped off a State. And Michigan isn't alone. Wisconsin, say the Osborns, is minus 10,000 square miles, and all the other Great Lakes States are losers in some degree. When orators get up and rant about "these great United States" little do they know that what they are talking about is even greater than they imagine.

"It will be a surprise to practically every one to realize," say the Osborns in *Science*, "that the leading reference books of the world give the total area of the United States some 61,000 square miles less than it actually is. The error, they point out is "due to the practice of computing the total areas as if the northern boundary of the United States, which is also the northern boundary of each of the Great Lakes States, were the southern shoreline of the Great Lakes; whereas the International line through the Great Lakes region has nothing whatsoever to do with the shore, channel or even presence of water, but is as definite and fixed in perpetuity as the 49th parallel."

Publishers of the reference books, when apprised of the errors, defend themselves by stating that they are quoting official figures of the United States Bureau of the Census. Former Director Austin of the Census Bureau, according to the Osborns, pleaded guilty to the charge and promised to correct the misleading method of presentation in the census of 1940. But he went out of office and his successor reversed the decision. The Osborns quote the new director of the census as saying: "I call your attention to the fact that land and water areas shown in census publications have no legal status. They are used by us solely for statistical purposes."

But the Osborns will not accept that excuse. In direct contrast, they say, is a statement of the librarian of Congress to the effect that the Bureau of the Census is the only authority at present for figures concerning the area of the United States and of the individual States. They add: "The director of the American Geographical Society, speaking for himself, not in behalf of the society, agrees that from the jurisdictional point of view the waters of the Great Lakes within the international boundary should be considered as a part of the United States, and their areas assigned to the several States of which they are a part, and that the Census Bureau would have done well to have made this clear."

"Canada and Ontario," remark the Osborns, "find nothing to prevent the inclusion of their share of the Great Lakes in their total area figures." Their protest reaches crescendo when they remind that "Benjamin Franklin fought and defeated France, Spain and England, in Paris, in 1783, when they sought to set the limits of the United States at the southern shores of these bodies of water; *but he has been thwarted now by a generation of statistical geographers in our own country* who seem to consider the 60,000 square miles of American-owned Great Lakes water nothing but a general nuisance, who have discounted, and discredited it, and even disregarded it completely."

"This water right now is bearing the most important traffic in the world. Save for the iron ore which must pass over our Great Lakes, the Allied nations could hold up their hands in complete surrender. Compare the value of this region—now excluded by arbitrary dictum from the total area figures of the great Lakes States and the United States—with the hundreds of thousands of useless acres of land which are counted in the area of other States such as Texas."

For those who wish to correct their atlases before the Bureau of the Census is brought to bay, as the Osborns are confident it will be, they present this table as being "accurate knowledge" rather than the "exigencies of statistics."

## TOTAL AREA IN SQUARE MILES

	Land	Water	Total
Illinois .....	55,947	1,979	57,926
Indiana .....	36,205	314	36,519
Michigan .....	57,022	39,769	96,791
Minnesota .....	80,009	6,271	86,280
New York .....	47,929	5,274	53,203
Ohio .....	41,122	3,557	44,679
Pennsylvania .....	45,045	1,023	46,068
Wisconsin .....	54,715	11,501	66,216
United States .....	2,977,128	105,681	3,082,809

—From the *Evening Sun*, Baltimore, Aug. 10, 1943.

## FUR TRADE AND PHYSIOLOGY

**W**ILLIAM BEAUMONT, surgeon, United States Army, was at work in the tiny hospital of Fort Mackinac on Mackinac Island when a breathless voyageur burst in. He was a messenger of fate, summoning Dr. Beaumont to undying fame, but neither man suspected this fact.

"Come queeck, doctor!" he panted. "Man shot here." He indicated his abdomen. "Fur company store."

Dr. Beaumont grabbed his bag and pushed the voyageur ahead of him through the door.

The American Fur Company's retail store was close by, half way down the hill on which Fort Mackinac stood. This was June 6, 1822. Summer had come to Mackinac Island, bringing its annual influx of fur traders, voyageurs, engagees and Indians. Summer was the season for turning in the furs accumulated in months of trading or trapping, the season for "outfitting" for another Winter, the season for fights and frolics. From a sleepy village of 500, Mackinac Island had grown suddenly to a brawling metropolis of 5,000. Tepees lined the beach, and the two parallel streets of the little community were bright with the sashes and shirts and headdresses of the visitors.

Excited men blocked the entrance to the fur company store. Dr. Beaumont pushed through quickly. The wounded man had been carried into a back room and laid on a cot. Two men were removing his clothing. It was the kind of clothing worn by the French-Canadian woodsmen whom the fur traders hired to paddle their big canoes on the long journeys into the wilderness. He was just a boy of 19, and his name was Alexis St. Martin.

The charge from a shot gun had entered the victim's left side, tearing a hole two and a half inches in diameter. It looked like a fatal wound. Later Dr. Beaumont wrote in his journal:

Found a portion of the lungs as large as a turkey's egg protruding through the external wound, lacerated and burnt, and below this another protrusion resembling a portion of the Stomach, what at first view I could not believe possible to be that organ in that situation with the subject surviving, but on closer examination I found it to be actually the Stomach, with a puncture in the protruding portion large enough to receive my forefinger, and through which a portion of his food that he had taken for breakfast had come out and lodged among his apparel.

In this dilemma I considered any attempt to save his life entirely useless. But as I had ever considered it a duty to use every means in my power to preserve life when called to administer relief, I proceeded to cleanse the wound and give it a powerful dressing, not believing it possible for him to survive twenty minutes.

To the surprise of everyone, St. Martin recovered, and two years later he was, according to Dr. Beaumont, "as healthy, active and strong as he ever was in his life, or any man in Mackinac."

But the hole through his side and into his stomach refused to heal, and Dr. Beaumont, who had taken St. Martin into his own household because the young voyageur was without money and the county unwilling to support him, conceived the idea of making a series of experiments to determine just what went on inside the human stomach.

These experiments continued from May, 1825, until November 1, 1833. But there were two long interruptions. The experiments had been in progress only a few months when St. Martin, finding them extremely depressing, suddenly disappeared. It was two years before Dr. Beaumont located him again through fur trappers, and another two years before he persuaded him to let science pursue its course. In the interim, St. Martin had returned to Canada, married and fathered two children. When he rejoined Dr. Beaumont, now stationed at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, he brought his family with him. Dr. Beaumont gave him a job as his servant and went ahead with the experiments.

Two years later, in 1831, St. Martin walked out again, but he was back once more in 1832, when he and Dr. Beaumont drew up solemn articles of agreement binding him to co-operate with science for one more year. When this contract ran out, he left for good.

In 1833 Dr. Beaumont published the results of his investigations in a book entitled *Experiments and Observations on the Gastric Juice and the Physiology of Digestion*. It created a sensation throughout the medical world. A second edition was published in 1847. The book was translated into French and German and became a standard of authority among physiologists throughout the world. In the light of present-day knowledge, some of Dr. Beaumont's conclusions were inaccurate, but as a celebrated medical man has said, "He placed an obscure and doubtful subject on a well-founded



basis of facts derived from his extended and critical observations," and today, 121 years after the wounding of St. Martin, he holds undiminished rank among the foremost of medicine's great fact-finders.

Dr. Beaumont remained in the Army until 1840. Then he entered private practice in St. Louis. He died in 1853 at the age of 67 from the effects of a fall on icy steps.

St. Martin survived him by 27 years dying at St. Thomas de Joliette, Ontario, at the age of 83 years. Determined that the medical profession should not get his stomach, his family buried him in a grave eight feet deep "to make difficult attempts at resurrection".

The little hospital from which Dr. Beaumont was summoned and the stone building in which he lived are preserved in their original form at Fort Mackinac, which, with most of the remainder of Mackinac Island, was turned over to Michigan by the Federal Government as a State park in 1895. Nearby is a memorial bearing this inscription:

Near this spot, Dr. William Beaumont, U.S.A., made those experiments upon St. Martin which brought fame to himself and honour to American medicine. Erected by the Upper Peninsula and Michigan State Medical Societies. June 10, 1900.

Now the old retail store of the American Fur Company where St. Martin incurred his wound, is to be restored as another memorial to Dr. Beaumont. Remodeled after the American Fur Company (John Jacob Actor's company) passed from the Michigan scene, it served for decades as a private residence. It has been acquired by the Mackinac Island State Park Commission and Chairman W. F. Doyle has announced that research preliminary to its restoration to its former condition is now under way. Funds for the purchase and restoration have been provided by Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, manufacturers of pharmaceuticals, through Dr. A. W. Lescohier, president of the company. A committee of the Michigan State Medical Society, headed by Dr. Frederick A. Collier, of the University of Michigan, is cooperating with the Mackinac Island State Park Commission in the project.

*"We feel that an understanding of local and state history makes people realize what we are fighting for in this war."*

—DR. EDWARD P. ALEXANDER.

Superintendent, State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

### HOW CAN WE INTEREST THE PEOPLE IN THEIR LOCAL HISTORY?

**D**URING the last three generations the ideal of the Nation rather than the State has become so firmly rooted in the minds of the loyal people of the United States, that national history and national government have claimed the largest share of the public's attention. All this time, local government, and especially local history, have been, so far as the schools are concerned, almost entirely ignored.

Here in the United States are the possibilities for the richest national life ever developed on the face of the earth, and these possibilities largely depend upon the fact that American national life is a composite of a large number of self-governing states. There has evolved here the most perfect organic nation that has yet appeared. The process of this evolution has been in harmony with the laws of development of the highest organized living bodies, and there is no more disloyalty to the Nation in knowing the history and true political functions of a state, than there is disrespect or contempt for the human body by the medical student who makes a minute study of the heart, or by the physician who specializes upon the treatment of the diseases of some particular organ or set of organs.

This Nation had its beginnings in the planting and growth of thirteen distinct and, as related to each other, independent little commonwealths. This growth began in local centers—villages, towns, plantations, etc. There was an intense feeling of localism at first, but the cords of common interest were

drawn through and about certain groups of these small communities and formed them into unities called colonies. In these colonies, there was also an interest and a pride in their own institutions—their political affairs, their religion, industry, education and social arrangements. For 150 years, this local growth continued until the thirteen colonial entities had grown up, with a large variety of well matured local ideas and institutions.

This was a logical beginning for a great, strong, highly organized, richly endowed nation. There can be no vigorous, free, permanent, national life that does not rest upon a healthy growth of local institutions. There can be no more interesting historical study than the investigation of this local development as a preparation for the larger entity, the nation. As the evolution of the nation proceeds through this local growth, each local center, however small, becomes an organic force in the functioning of the whole. De Tocqueville, in his *Democracy In America*, says: "The doctrine of the sovereignty of the people came out of the township, and took possession of the States." One may add—and through the States took possession of the Nation. It is in local governments that the sovereignty of the people is most complete. Civic training should begin in the "home rule" opportunities of the local government and finds its culmination in the national and international relations.

Ohio is a part of the Nation and has played a very honorable part not only in its formation but in its development. It has a history that not only organizes it into the Union, but that has been important in organizing the Union as a whole. Ohio was a part of the Northwest Territory which was wrested from England and thus the Mississippi River, instead of the Allegheny Mountains, became the western boundary at the close of the Revolution. It was this same Northwest Territory that furnished a powerful motive for a more perfect union than the one under the Confederation. It was also over this Territory that there took place the first great battle in the national legislature on the slavery question. When the integrity of the

Union was assailed, no state made more heroic sacrifices for its preservation than did Ohio.

Aside from her relation to the Union, Ohio has, in common with almost all of her sister states, a history of her very own, which if properly studied will reveal the various elements of romantic and thrilling incident, of dashing enterprise, heroic self-sacrifice, plodding industry, wise and unwise philanthropy, and will supply abundant material for the philosophic historian or the scientific sociologist. In what may be called the prehistoric period there is material for the archæologist, and in her colonial period Ohio possesses all the interest of pioneer life, with an opportunity to study a number of rich, historic centers, each of which contributed much to the welfare of the state as a whole.—*Dr. Harlow Lindley, in Museum Echoes (Columbus, Ohio).*

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NOTES FROM *THE STATE AND LOCAL HISTORY NEWS*  
PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR  
STATE AND LOCAL HISTORY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Have You Read?

"Program for Today," by Stuart C. Henry, Director of the Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. *The Museum News*, September 15, 1943, vol. XXI, no. 6, pp. 7-8. A paper read at the annual meeting of the American Association of Museums, 1942.

"The National Parks in Wartime," by Newton B. Drury, reprinted from *American Forests* for August 1943.

"War Records Handbook," issued by the Division of Archives and History, State Education Department, University of the State of New York. A detailed summary of the types of war records, with brief directions on the arrangement and care of collections.

"The Repair and Preservation of Records," by Adelaide E. Minogue. Bulletin Number 5 of The National Archives. A complete manual on the preservation, repair, and housing of

materials. Includes appendices with a list of suggested equipment and supplies and a bibliography of works on the technical phases of the problem. Illustrated.

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### R. I. P.

The old covered bridge over the North River at Lexington, Virginia—one of the few left in the state—has been condemned and will be torn down in the near future. Members of the local chapter of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and of the Rockbridge County Historical Society have not been able to raise sufficient money to defray the cost of extensive repairs.

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### Military Government

The United States Army has begun commissioning museum men for training, with other men of special experience, as civil affairs officers. These officers are to take part in the Army's work of government in conquered countries and other occupied areas; and to this end they will be given a four months' course in military government and liaison at the School of Military Government conducted by the Army since 1942 at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

Museum men who serve in the field as civil affairs officers, upon completion of training, will have duties relating to the protection of cultural institutions and of monuments of art, history, and science in theatres of war. Student officers must be from 38 to 55 years of age and be men of exceptional experience. Only a few candidates are to be chosen at a time for this training.

The Division of Military Government is directed by Colonel Jesse I. Miller of the Provost Marshal General's office, Washington, D. C. The school at Charlottesville is in command of Brigadier General Cornelius W. Wickersham. Colonel Hardy C. Dillard is director of instruction.

### Museum Notes

The Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on September 15, and at that time announced the change of its name to the Chicago Museum of Natural History. This is the fourth name since its establishment in 1893 at the close of the World's Columbian Exposition by a gift of \$1,000,000 from Marshall Field. The latest change was made in order to identify the museum more closely with the public of Chicago.

The Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, Division of State Memorials, Columbus, acquired the President McKinley National Memorial, at Canton, on June 11, by transfer from the McKinley National Memorial Association. Included are the Mausoleum, 24 acres of land, and an endowment fund of \$130,000 for maintenance.

The Descendants of the Brecksville (Ohio) Early Settlers have opened the Brecksville Museum in the old Kettlewell home. The organization, of which Ben P. Forbes is president and Miss Harriet Wright curator, expects to hold its meetings there in the future.

The Davenport Public Museum, Davenport, Iowa, has acquired the Antoine LeClaire house, built about 1853 and the first railroad station west of the Mississippi. The building will be moved to the museum grounds and will be restored for the display of period furnishings.

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### Campbell House Museum

The Campbell House, St. Louis, has been opened as a historic museum under the control of the Campbell House Foundation. The house, built in 1851 in the then fashionable Lucas Place, is typical of city residences of the 1850's. It has been redecorated, and Victorian furniture has been installed on two floors. Now open are the parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms, and carriage house; and it is planned to display a collection of costumes on the third floor.

This project represents to an unusual degree the spirit of cooperation which delights historians in their efforts to preserve reminders of the past. When the last son of the original owner died in 1939, the house became the possession of Yale University, and the furnishings were sold for the benefit of distant relatives. A local group organized to raise money to bid for the furniture, tableware, costumes, and carriages, and St. Louis dealers refrained from bidding against them. When the Foundation was unable to raise the sum required to pay for the house itself, a large department store—Stix, Baer, and Fuller—celebrated its own fiftieth anniversary by buying the building as a gift to the community. Yale University, in its turn, accepted \$10,000 because the house was to be used as a museum, although higher commercial offers were made.

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#### Philipse Castle

The Historical Society of Tarrytowns, New York, dedicated on July 4th, Philipse Castle, a seventeenth century Hudson River Dutch manor purchased for the society in 1940 by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The manor, built by Frederick Philipse in 1683, has been restored to its original condition. Porches and other later additions have been removed; original beams and plaster exposed; a secret room used as an Indian hideout located and opened up; gun ports and an arsenal of a cellar fortress rebuilt; and the room occupied by George Washington restored. The grist mill and the smoke house have been reconstructed on their original foundations. The project represents an estimated investment of \$500,000, a cost which illustrates why so many Societies are unable to accept offers of important buildings. For this reason the Washtenaw Historical Society recently relinquished the gift of the Douglas home in Ann Arbor, Michigan.



### The Preservation of Historical Objects

The annual report of the Corresponding Secretary of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, William Sumner Appleton, comments upon many subjects of interest to friends of the preservation movement. Significant is his brief summary of the effect of the scrap drive and the loss of important and unique examples of fire-fighting apparatus in one small part of New England, consisting of eleven types of handtubs. He asserts that more material of potential museum value to New England has been lost during this past winter than during any one year since the Revolution when the destruction of leaded window sashes became acute, metal plates were wrenched from tombstones, and metal statues were melted down. The full report is in *Old Time New England*, vol. XXXIII, no. 4, p. 66-73.

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### Bibliography of American Imprints

Resumption of editing and publication of the field notes of the WPA's American Imprints Inventory is announced by the Bibliographical Society of America, with the aid of a grant by the Rockefeller Foundation. The Society has named a committee to supervise the project: Clarence S. Brigham, Director of the American Antiquarian Society; Julian P. Boyd, Librarian of Princeton University; R. W. G. Vail, Librarian of the New York State Library; and Thomas W. Streeter, President of the Bibliographical Society of America, who will act as chairman.

The committee has appointed Douglas C. McMurtrie, former national editor of the American Imprints Inventory, as editor-in-chief. The staff will work at the Newberry Library, Chicago, in quarters generously provided by that institution.

The project has the full cooperation of the Library of Congress, which owns the files of the American Imprints Inventory. The latter are now housed in the building of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, at Madison.

The available field notes provide a record of books, pamphlets, and broadsides printed in all states through 1876 and in eight western states through 1890. Present emphasis in editing, however, will be on the earlier imprints of the several states.

At a recent meeting of the supervising committee in New York City, it was decided to complete first a bibliography of Rhode Island imprints through 1800, to be followed by bibliographies of South Carolina imprints through 1800, of Arkansas imprints through 1876, and of imprints of North and South Dakota through 1890.

The lists edited by the project will be issued as printed cloth-bound volumes, and will be offered for subscription to individual volumes or the series. The title of the publication will be *Bibliography of American Imprints*. The address of the project is 60 West Walton Place, Chicago 10, Illinois.

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#### The American Society of Genealogists

The American Society of Genealogists has been formed to promote the scientific study of genealogy and to encourage good fellowship among workers in the subject. The preliminary organization meeting was held in New York City in December 1940, and since that time there have been two regular Annual Meetings. The officers are: President, Dr. Arthur Adams, of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut; Vice-President, Walter Goodwin Davis, co-compiler of the *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire*; and Secretary, Meredith B. Colket, Jr., of The National Archives.

The membership, limited to fifty, is chosen on the basis of the amount and quality of published genealogical work. Nomination by three members is required for consideration of candidacy. Members are styled "Fellows" and write after their names the letters F.A.S.G. There are no dues at the present time, but contributions toward the work of the Society are appreciated.

The Society has issued two news-letters in mimeographed form, the second containing Russell B. Rankin's clever "Genealogical Autobiography" in verse reminiscent of Gilbert and Sullivan. Publication No. 1 is "The Status of Professional Genealogists," a paper read by Milton Rubincam, of Hyattsville, Maryland, at the Second Annual Meeting, and reprinted from *The American Genealogist* for July 1943.

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### HELP!

THE Autumn 1943 issue of the Magazine ran the following item:

"Have you ever wanted to consult the local "oracle" in some Michigan county regarding some person or historical event and found no one could give you a hint as to his or her abode? Undoubtedly it would greatly help if the local authorities in Michigan history should be brought to our attention, in order that we may pass the information on to readers of the Magazine. We should be pleased to print such a list for all Michigan counties. Then research workers could write directly for information desired."

There followed a form that might be filled out and mailed to the editor of the Magazine.

To date one name has been received, that of Mr. George C. Despres, 115 Hancock St., Manistee, Michigan, for Manistee County.

We know Mr. Despres well and feel that anyone who wants to know about Manistee County will be well taken care of, if he encloses stamp for reply.

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THE Magazine is interested in place names, and we are puzzled over the name of the village of Metamora in Lapeer County, Michigan. On December 9 last came a letter from Mr. C. Henry Smith, faculty member of Bluffton College, Bluffton, Ohio, of which the following is an extract:

"I am informed that Metamora was the name of an Indian hero, son of Massasoit, in a play very popular in the East about one hundred years ago in which an actor by the name of Forrest took the hero role. The play was popular in the East just about the time these towns were founded and in two of the states at least, Indiana and Illinois, the town Metamora was named by women settlers who had come from the East, both literarily inclined, and with the name of a popular play impressed upon their minds. I presume the Michigan town, too, was likewise named about 100 years ago and no doubt by a New Yorker or New Englander, and possibly by a woman. It is just a bit strange, however, that the name is confined to these four neighboring states. It is not found in any town either in the East or anywhere else in the country. It was not copied after a similarly named town anywhere else."

We would be pleased to hear from anyone who has definite information about the naming of Metamora in Lapeer County.

Mr. Smith states that he received the information about the play current 100 years ago in the East and the actor Edwin Forrest, from Miss Caroline Dunn, librarian of the William Henry Smith Memorial Library in Indianapolis.

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#### HENRY OLIVER CHAPOTON

(Remarks made by Carl Pray of Ypsilanti at a recent meeting of the Algonquin Club, Detroit.)

**M**R. PRESIDENT, and fellow members: Our good friend and former vice-president, Henry Oliver Chapoton passed away Sunday, December 26, 1943. The announcement was a surprise to most of us as we had heard he had been able to come home from the hospital even though he still had to be in bed. All of us who have known him cannot help but have great regret that he can be with us no more.

Living in Mt. Clemens as I did for a number of years, I perhaps got better acquainted with him than some of you here tonight. And one of the things I looked forward to each month during the winters there, were the Algonquin Fridays when

we came down to Detroit in his car. He enjoyed talking about his experiences and about people. He was full of local history and genealogy. He knew the French families, especially those living in Macomb County, backward and forward, from their first coming in, to their youngest children today. He knew all about the ancient Moravian settlement in Mt. Clemens, and had worked out the location of the road by which they came in and got out. As for the present day, he remarked once while driving along on the Gratiot road that from Mt. Clemens to the Eight Mile road he was never out of sight of some house in which he and his bank, the Mt. Clemens Savings Bank, had not had or did not have a direct financial interest. And that means that he knew or knew of most of the people living in those houses, their interests, their children and their problems. That was the kind of man he was.

The reason he had these interests becomes clearer if you can view his family back a few generations. It is then that you realize that he was the "living link," as Dr. Quaife put it, between ourselves in present day Detroit and the Detroit of Cadillac with its isolation, its smallness and its hardship. For Henry Chapoton's great, great, great grandfather Jean, born in Southern France and trained as a surgeon, arrived at Detroit in 1718, when the settlement was only seventeen years old and consisted of a wooden stockade fort with a few outlying farms. He was the army doctor with the rank of major but in addition furnished all the medical advice for the civilians as there was no other physician in the village. To him was assigned what we now call private claim number five, later called the Charles Moran farm, which was bounded on the east by Hastings street. He married Mary Madelaine Esteve and proceeded to have twenty children. You can now understand why there are still some Chapotons around.

The first son of this large family inherited his father's name and was a man of some importance. His business was trading for fur with the Indians and he was such a close student of the latter as to be able to act as interpreter between the English

garrison and Chief Pontiac during the famous siege. He was also captain of militia.

A third Jean Chapoton was born in 1758 and may have been a fur trader too. He was noticed by the British Commandant as "being in active communication with the Americans at Vincennes" a very serious matter for the British at that time.

Henry of the fourth generation took part in the War of 1812 as a member of a company of scouts under Captain Audrain. He it was who moved his family including Oliver, the father of our friend, into Macomb County and Mt. Clemens in 1830.

Oliver, as a boy of five in Detroit, witnessed the last official execution performed under Michigan law, when a man named Simmons was hanged outside the jail located where the downtown library now stands. Soon after, he was brought to Mt. Clemens and as his first job was apprenticed to a cooper. Later he changed to storekeeping and then to merchandising. In 1877 he helped organize the Mt. Clemens Savings Bank and became its first president. In addition he held numerous local offices and was an outstanding man in the community. He married Catherine Kearney, an Irish girl and school teacher and had five children of which one, an unmarried daughter is still living. Incidentally we always think of Henry Chapoton as French when he was really half Irish.

Henry Oliver, presumably named after his grandfather and father, was born in 1872 and lived in Mt. Clemens all his life. He graduated from the University of Michigan, entered his father's bank immediately after and had been there ever since. The record sounds short but Henry filled it with experiences interesting and helpful to both himself and the people around him. So ends a progressive branch of the Chapoton clan and I think we all can mourn the passing.

**M**R. W. K. KELSEY writes in his column (The Commentator) in the *Detroit News* for July 17, 1943:

*Dr. Tappan's Physician*

A few weeks ago the Commentator wrote something about the founding of Homeopathy, and its early struggles in Michigan. He recounted the fact that there was some opposition to the election of Dr. Henry P. Tappan to the presidency of the University of Michigan, on the ground that he had employed a homeopathic physician.

The name of that physician was Dr. Isaac N. Eldridge, according to a letter from his great-grandson, George H. Maines, of Flint. Mr. Maines writes:

"Dr. Eldridge was invited in 1846 to Ann Arbor for the purpose of starting a medical school. He had been physician to Dr. Tappan in the East. Dr. Eldridge arrived in Detroit in 1846, and found two homeopathic doctors, Dr. Ellis and Dr. Wheadon, who had an apothecary shop. He found nine homeopaths in Michigan, and was present at the founding of the Michigan Institute of Homeopathy.

"He settled in Ann Arbor in 1847. He worked to found the medical school. 'Here I will found a school of medicine that will become one of the great institutions of the Nation,' he wrote in 1848. In 1850 the medical school was started through his efforts, and Dr. Tappan's interest and backing, mainly. But Dr. Eldridge insisted that they 'do away with the leech, lance and blister,' use some homeopathic remedies, vaccines, etc., and his enterprise, his library and his medicines were used to start the medical school, the vote of the Regents being at first 3 to 2 in his favor."

\* \* \*

*The Fight Temporarily Lost*

Mr. Maines continues:

"After he got the school established, much pressure was brought to bear by old-school physicians in Detroit, Ann Arbor and elsewhere in the state. The records of those meetings of



the Regents were all destroyed, and by the old-school adherents. Dr. Tappan's fault seemed to be that he sponsored a man who wanted to combine the best of Homeopathy and Allopathy in one great school of medicine, which was Dr. Eldridge's purpose.

"After the school got into politics and he lost out temporarily, Dr. Eldridge moved to Flint, where his brothers had located years before, and where his father and mother, Rev. and Mrs. Wheadon Eldridge, resided. He became physician to Gov. H. H. Crapo, of Flint, who helped him get the Homeopathic Medical School at Ann Arbor started, as did Josiah W. Begole, of Flint, afterward Governor . . . He died in 1892."

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### THE COLLECTION OF REGIONAL HISTORY

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ITHACA, N. Y.

ON October 1, 1942, Cornell University established the Collection of Regional History to gather, house and preserve manuscripts from upstate New York and adjacent areas. One year has sufficed to bring together source materials of promising quality and quantity, as well as to create a system for filing, classifying and preserving acquisitions. The year has also demonstrated that the barns, attics and desks of upstate families contain a wealth of data potentially valuable for students of history, folklore, agriculture, economics, education, religion and other subjects. A large opportunity for earnest collecting may be lived up to increasingly in coming years.

The value of the collection to scholars will increase as its holdings expand. Additional gifts to supplement those already received are welcome, as are donations of many other types of material. Cornell University has long been a leader in the study of agriculture, folklore and history in this state. It is a large center for scholarship with an abundance of students on the graduate level in many fields. Its library is superior and known in other research institutions. The means are here available to give the records of families, companies, associations

and individuals their optimum chance to assist in interpreting the development of American society and culture.

I shall be travelling as circumstances permit and will try to respond to suggestions personally. Feel free to write at any time your advice about available historical documents, and to mail or express for deposit or donation any manuscripts or newspapers in your possession.—Whitney R. Cross, *Curator*.

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#### HOLLAND DUTCH ANNIVERSARY

**A**PPROXIMATELY 900 persons participated in the commemoration of the 97th anniversary of the arrival of the first Dutch colonists in western Michigan, which was held in Holland high school auditorium Tuesday night, February 8, under auspices of the Netherlands Pioneer and Historical foundation and the Museum committee of the Woman's Literary Club.

Opening with a musical salute to the United Nations by the American Legion band under the direction of Eugene F. Heeter, the program featured an impressive presentation of the colors by men of the A.S.T.P. unit at Hope College. The entire complement of the unit were guests at the event. Members of the audience participated in the singing of the Star Spangled Banner.

A welcome to Holland residents and special guests at the event was extended by Dr. Wynand Wichers, president of Hope College. Dr. Wichers recalled the founding of the Netherlands Pioneer and Historical Foundation in 1937 for the purpose of keeping alive the Dutch tradition and in observance of the establishment of the colony here and stated that plans are already under way for the celebration of the 100th anniversary in 1947.

Dr. Wichers described the local Netherlands museum as a cultural institution deserving of the support of the citizens of Holland, and explained that with the appointment of Willard Wichers, museum director, as head of the Midwest Netherlands

Information bureau, the premier showing of a new Dutch picture was made possible.

Theme of the program, a further knowledge of the Allied Nations, was carried out in the musical selections and in three films.

Miss Betty Brinkman, accompanied by Miss Lois Timmer, sang the national anthems of Poland and Norway, followed by the showing of "Wings Over Norway," a film depicting the development of a crack Norwegian air force in Canada.

"The Wilhelmus" by the American Legion band, was followed by "The Dutch Tradition," a premier showing. The film, which was particularly interesting to Holland residents, contained a number of local scenes and personalities. Final program feature was the stirring film, "The Battle of Russia," which was preceded by the playing of a Russian medley by the band.

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#### MUSEUM NOTES

##### DEDICATORY CANDOR

(Editorial, *State Journal*, Lansing, Feb. 10, 1944)

The dedication of the new home of the state historical museum in the former Turner mansion at 505 North Washington avenue did not follow the usual pattern for such ceremonies. Dedications frequently are occasions for expressions of boundless enthusiasm by the speakers but such was not the case here Tuesday.

Dr. Charles A. Sink of Ann Arbor, immediate past president of the state historical commission, declared in his speech at the dedication that the new quarters are over-crowded and lacking in protection against fire loss. Doctor Sink described the frame structure, modeled after Mount Vernon, as unsatisfactory for museum purposes and said that "it is the responsibility of the commission to see that a monumental half-million dollar fireproof structure is built to house state papers and relics."

Persons who attended the dedication said that Doctor Sink was not being unduly critical but that he was merely taking the opportunity of pointing out that the removal of the state

museum from the first floor of the state office building to the former Turner residence was a temporary arrangement and not the attainment of the commission's hopes for a permanent new location for the museum.

Doctor Sink is deserving of commendation for his frankness and his words undoubtedly will be given attention by the state officials who have leased the building with an option to purchase.

Purchase of the old Turner home for a permanent state museum does not appear likely if other state officials share Doctor Sink's views and the historical commission may be expected to seek a modern new building in connection with the post-war construction program.

In the meantime, all possible safeguards should be provided to protect the state relics against fire until such time as the museum is provided permanent headquarters.

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#### CASE OF THE MONTH

C. J. Sherman, director of the State Historical Museum, inaugurated an interesting new museum feature at the informal opening of the museum in January at its new quarters on North Washington avenue, Lansing. He has established a special showcase to carry a different exhibit every month. The honor of being the first collector to exhibit there went to State Representative John P. Schuch of Saginaw who is President of the Saginaw Valley Historical Society. Mr. Schuch's exhibit was described by Gwen Matthew writing in the Sunday edition of the *State Journal* (Lansing), January 23.

The "case of the month" for February contained a "button" display from the collection of Mrs. Louise MacDonald, Moores Park, Lansing. Arranged with the MacDonald collection was the museum's own collection of buttons which numbers about 2,000 specimens. Among the latter collection is a George Washington piece taken from a uniform of Revolutionary days. The button is round and made of brass, with the letters "G.W." inscribed upon it, encircled with the words, "Long Live the

President"; initials of the thirteen colonies form the outside circle.

Button collecting has long been prominent among the national hobbies of collectors. Mr. Sherman estimates that Michigan has some 3500 button collectors. Mrs. MacDonald's total collection is said to number about 10,000 separate specimens.

The museum hours at present are from 10:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. on Monday through Friday; 7:00 P. M. to 9:00 P. M. Wednesday evenings; 2:00 P. M. to 5:00 P. M. Sundays; and Saturdays by appointment for the accommodation of teachers and school children and for convenience of other groups. This is a free public service from the Michigan Historical Commission.

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#### ART MUSEUMS

"A world in flames has confronted art museums with an alternative: of making frantic efforts to serve, for the most part badly, purposes for which they are ill adapted, or of continuing calmly to serve well their characteristic purpose, as a haven of serenity, peace and rest. We have not hesitated to choose the latter, and the public—whether of war workers, or of men on leave from the services, or of relatives who must wait in anxiety—seems to have ratified the choice."—*Fiske Kimball, in the Annual Report of the Philadelphia Museum of Art, 1943.*

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#### PERRY'S FLAGSHIP

We learn that Oliver Hazard Perry's flagship *Niagara*, restored by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission and the Work Projects Administration, has been given permanent berth at the State Street Wharf, Erie, Pennsylvania.

## RADIO ARCHIVES

BY ROBERT D. HEINL

WASHINGTON

**A**T the National Archives in Washington preparations are under way for one of the biggest jobs ever attempted in radio or motion pictures. It is to compile a history of this war which people a decade or a century hence will be able to hear as well as see. The radio angle is to include recordings which the Government is now collecting of such historic broadcasts as the never-to-be-forgotten flash from Pearl Harbor and President Roosevelt's memorable address to Congress the next day.

Before the gigantic task, which may take years to complete, is finished, broadcasts of actual battles may be included. This would come about through the activities of the Army Signal Corps, the Navy and other branches of the services which have men with sound and broadcasting equipment on the fighting fronts whose recordings, it is hoped, will eventually find their way to the National Archives.

A forecast of what broadcasts from the scene of battle may be like was heard over the air in this country when a BBC announcer thrust a microphone outside a window during a London air raid to let us hear exactly how it sounded. And there was the eyewitness account of the announcer at Montevideo who, amazed at seeing the crew of the Graf Spee sinking their own ship, and not knowing he was on the air at the time, was heard all over the United States to shout:

"For God's sake, give me a circuit—the Germans are scuttling her!"

There will no doubt be thrillers like this galore in Uncle Sam's collection of historic broadcasts. How much material will be acquired may be gauged from the amount which has already been collected about Pearl Harbor.

Though anxious to comply with the Government's request, but not understanding how thoroughly the thing was to be done, the National Broadcasting Company at first sent only

some of the more exciting excerpts. Capt. John G. Bradley, chief of the Sound Recording Division, explained that Archives wanted the whole thing, commercials and all, so that the tremendous excitement that existed could be reflected. As a result the National Archives has a complete and uninterrupted recording not only of the first astounding flash from Pearl Harbor but the entire broadcast that historic Sunday afternoon and on through the night during the first twenty-four hours of the war.

Captain Bradley spoke of the fine cooperation he was receiving from the networks, hindered only by a shortage of material with which to make recordings. There is now danger that the broadcasting companies may have to melt up their old platters, but if so they will save the more important ones.

"Recording a history of the war in the present tense" is the way Captain Bradley regards his present task.

Although only about ten years old, National Archives has already collected recordings of broadcasts made by every President since radio came into its own. The first, of course, was President Harding. All of President Roosevelt's Inauguration broadcasts and Fireside Chats have been recorded; likewise the voices of numerous national and international celebrities, including the man who will go down as one of the greatest broadcasters of all time—Winston Churchill.

A recording that will stand in history as one of the most dramatic ever made was presented to the National Archives by Burrige D. Butler, owner of Station WLS, Chicago. It is an eyewitness description of the burning of the giant airship Hindenburg in New Jersey as it was completing a transatlantic flight.—*From the New York Times.*

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#### NOTES CONCERNING THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

AS the fifth in its series of *Bulletins*, the National Archives has recently published *The Repair and Preservation of Records*, by Adelaide E. Minogue. Designed to meet the need of archivists, records officers, and custodians of manuscripts for a practical handbook on



records preservation, this *Bulletin* discusses the most recent scientific investigations on the subject and describes in detail methods of repair, particularly those used at the National Archives. Copies of the *Bulletin* are available upon request.

Recent accessions have greatly added to the already large collection of still photographs in the National Archives. Exclusive of duplicates, there are now more than 800,000 glass-plate and film negatives, tin types, stereoscopic views, color transparencies, paper prints, radiophotos, microfilm, and other types of photographs in the National Archives. The largest group relates to military affairs. Transfers from the Signal Corps and the Historical Section of the Army War College have concentrated in the National Archives the major pictorial records of all the wars in which the United States has been engaged from the beginning of the Civil War through World War I. Among the earliest items are the Civil War pictures made by Mathew B. Brady and T. H. O'Sullivan and the latter's photographs of the Darien expedition of 1872. Also significant historically and photographically are the International Boundary Commission pictures, 1892-94, of border towns, mines, and missions, the late nineteenth century hand-colored lantern slides of T. H. McAlister, and the Jackson photographs of Yellowstone Park and the Far West.

Another large group of special records in the National Archives—maps and charts—has also been increased by recent transfers. Among the materials received are the maps, many of them of strategic areas, compiled by the Cartographic Study, a New York City WPA project; Army Map Service maps, 1870-1942, of various countries and areas, chiefly European; Naval Intelligence maps, 1875-1935, of countries throughout the world, with some emphasis on Mexico, other parts of Latin America, and the Far East; and the entire body of manuscript maps, 1855-1936, of the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, that embody the results of sounding and other hydrographic surveys in foreign waters.

Other accessions of note are certain scientifically interesting files of the Hydrographic Office, including records of naval expeditions, 1811-1939, and surveyors' field notebooks and "boat" and "smooth" sheets, 1855-1939, from which printed charts are derived; War Department records such as the general court-martial records 1917-20, records of various military departments and posts, 1857-1910, and Confederate and Union Army records; anti-trust files of the Department of Justice, 1920-33; and records of the United States Antarctic Service, 1939-42.

NOTES CONCERNING THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY  
AT HYDE PARK, N. Y.

The President has recently made significant additions to the collection of manuscripts relating to naval history in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Among the materials received were a number of logs and journals of such United States naval vessels as the *Essex*, the *John Adams*, the *Enterprise*, the *Constitution*, the *Shark*, the *Missouri*, and the *Brooklyn*, mainly for the period 1800 to 1821, but some for as late as 1888; a letterbook and journal of Captain Matthew C. Perry relating to the improvement of the Port of New York, April 14-July 29, 1837; and the "General Letters," October 25-December 2, 1863, of Rear Admiral David D. Porter as commanding officer of the Mississippi Squadron. The logs and journals received are not official records but are the "rough logs" or drafts kept by the ships' officers and traditionally retained by them as their personal property.

Copies of official Navy records were also received in the form of 1,434 rolls of microfilm of records of the Office of Naval Records and Library, Navy Department. Records of the period 1776 to 1922 are covered, including correspondence between naval officers and department officials; captains' and commanders' letters, general letters, and "fleet," "squadron," "station," and "cruise" letters; acceptances of appointments, resignations, dismissals, orders, court martials, and muster and pay rolls; and correspondence relating to expeditions, such as the Wilkes exploring expedition of 1840-42. These microcopies admirably supplement the naval manuscripts collected by the President.

Additional sections of his White House files have also been transferred to the Library by the President. They cover the period March 1933 through June 1943 and include correspondence and reports on national resources; correspondence concerning special groups and organizations, such as the American Liberty League, the United States Conference of Mayors, and the Workers Alliance of America; letters from the public on such national issues as neutrality, the draft, and aid to Great Britain; correspondence and reports relating to the administration of independent agencies and boards of the Government; letters to the President endorsing candidates for appointment to executive posts; materials relating to the Warm Springs Foundation; and stenographic reports of the President's press conferences, January-June 1943.

A selection of materials from the Library, including manuscripts, books, naval prints, photographs, ship models, and other museum items, has been placed on display in the Exhibition Hall of the National Archives in Washington. The exhibition was opened October 2 and will remain on view until the end of December.  
November 12, 1943.

## PUBLICATIONS

*Correction*

Dear Editor:

This is about an error in the account of the life of my old friend Jim Schermerhorn whose biography appeared in the Summer issue of Michigan History Magazine, 1943.

It is stated that Schermerhorn "won an appointment to the U. S. Military Academy West Point where he was a class mate of Gen. John J. Pershing," p. 438.

Jim was a member of the class 1889 and Pershing of 1886. Jim and I roomed together in the barracks at the reunions of 1930 and 1934 and I was hoping we might be together again next year but am very glad we had the other visits.

He left the "Point", I think in the Fall of 1885 or early in 1886 on account of his father's death. I remember saying good-bye to him in front of the old barracks.

Should you wish to check the above, write to Gen. C. D. Rhodes 3900 Cathedral Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. or Col. Alexander R. Piper, South Salem, Westchester Co., N. Y. and they can confirm it.

Jim Schermerhorn was Class Orator and the friend of everybody in '89, though he was at the military Academy only a part of the first year 85-86. I am sure all that are living will appreciate a correction if possible to be made.

Sincerely yours,  
J. H. Hearing,  
Duluth, Minn.

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THE FINNS

"**E**UROPEAN Background of Michigan's Finnish Population", a paper prepared for the Michigan Historical Commission by Professor John Ilmari Kolehmainen of Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio, is on file in the State Archives Division of the Michigan Historical Commission for reference.

Dr. Kolehmainen published the article "Finnish Newspapers and Periodicals in Michigan" in the Winter number of the Magazine for 1940. The present paper is a detailed and scholarly study, well documented and accompanied by appropriate illustrative drawings. Questions examined: "From what regions were Michigan's Finnish settlers drawn? As emigrants were they predominately young or old, male or female, unwed or married? What of their occupational, educational, and religious backgrounds? What persuasive forces caused them to forsake a fatherland of myriad crystal lakes and verdant forests and attracted them to a strange New World?"

He finds that these settlers, now numbering some 30,000, came mostly after 1870, drawn largely from the mobile agricultural elements in the two northernmost departments of Vassa and Oulu "and were for the most part young and eager, unmarried, illiterate, trustworthy, strong of body and keen of mind."

The earliest of these emigrants, for obvious reasons, were predominately male, women coming later however in ever increasing numbers. Less than a third of the pioneer emigrants were married. The departure of married persons frequently meant the disruption of family life for varying periods. The agricultural background of the Finnish immigrants is partly reflected in their settlement, sooner or later, in the rural areas of Michigan. Their religious heritage was of course, Protestant and Lutheran, the established religion of Finland. The causes of emigration were varied, but fundamentally economic.

"The chief cause was the deplorable condition of the working classes, especially the hired help, who were forced to sell their labor for a year at a time for a mere pittance and had to toil often as long as fifteen hours a day at hard work. . . . Low wages, submarginal land, deplorable housing, lack of adequate sources of firewood, the spectre of famine, pressed heavily upon the landless and mobile classes, the tenants and agricultural day workers and their offspring. The landowning

groups, on the other hand, were confronted with heavy land taxes and increasing indebtedness. Their children (save the eldest who would inherit the land, it being too small to partition) faced an uncertain future in the Old Country and were generally ill-prepared psychologically to become hired help."

Then there were the heavy handicaps of limited arable land, a short growing season, and the constant threat of frosts.

There were other powerful forces at work. In 1878 compulsory military service was introduced, with widespread attempts at evasion. After 1899 the army faced the loss of its Finnish character and the Finns were threatened with duty under alien officers and beyond the borders of their homeland. "Men of military age were joined by numerous Finnish nationalists who found life unbearable and unsafe during the repressive era of Russification." And of course there were numerous special factors, which are set forth by Dr. Kolehmainen in this excellent paper.

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"WITH the advent of the *Dexter Leader's* issue of January 28, 1944, occurred its 75th birthday. This weekly newspaper in Washtenaw County, Michigan, has the unique distinction of three-quarters of a century of continuous publication with a change of only eight owners. It reaches back almost to the Civil War. The publishers explained their choice of name in the first issue, saying they intended to work for live men and intended their paper should take the lead in everything that would promote 'the public weal.'" So writes to us Flora B. Smith, Dexter Village Historian, who has kindly provided the State Archives with the history of *The Dexter Leader*.

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THE QUARTO, "prepared in the interests of book collecting at the University of Michigan," reached No. 4 with its issue of December, 1943. Among the items graced by its "free-wheeling prose" we found this:

**"1843 vs 1943**

"Wilson W. Mills, of Detroit, deserves especial thanks, for he rescued us from the doldrums one bright, wintry Wednesday morning not long ago. He whirled out from Detroit and found us figuring madly with pencil and clean white paper how we could afford the blue-wrapped pamphlet on our desk. We told Mr. Mills our predicament and now the pamphlet is ours.

"Mr. Mills' gift is an important expression of one of the great American struggles—the fight of a minority for equality. This particular piece of evidence, coming to us exactly a hundred years after it was printed, engenders sober thoughts, for it is part of the dark background of American living. The most recent recurrence of this design came in the form of the ugly rioting in Detroit last August. Our newly acquired pamphlet is the **MINUTES OF THE STATE CONVENTION OF THE COLORED CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN, HELD IN THE CITY OF DETROIT ON THE 26th & 27th DAYS OF OCTOBER, 1843** (Detroit: William Harsha, 1843). The convention was called to consider the participants' "moral and political condition as citizens of the state." Their principal complaints were that they were not allowed to vote, that they were being taxed without representation, and that they were "deprived of a just and equal participation in the educational privileges of the State, for which (they) are equally taxed to support."

"In 1840 there were about 700 negroes in the state of Michigan (in 1940 there were about 208,000); there were twenty-three elected delegates at the 1843 convention. That the pamphlet describing the convention exists is somewhat surprising (only two copies are recorded in the **PRELIMINARY CHECK LIST OF AMERICAN IMPRINTS, 1796-1850**), but that it was printed at all is a miracle. The last page explains how it came about, for there is recorded the following resolution: ". . . that each member now come forward and plank down his dollar to the committee on printing, to pay for the printing of the minutes of this convention." The members "planked

down" their dollars and there "was found to be \$9 cash, with the names of nine individuals with their promises to pay."

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**T**HE *TOTEM POLE*, edited by Newell Collins and Darrell Richards, Detroit, reached Volume 12, No. 3 with the issue of Dec. 6, 1943. These issues contain several very interesting archeological items, among them, "There is No Mystery About Arrowheads," and "Bayport Chert."

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HISTORICAL ITEMS IN MICHIGAN NEWSPAPERS,  
OCT. 1, 1943, TO MAR. 1, 1944

*Adrian Daily Telegram*—Feb. 10, Important Indian mound discovered near Constantine; Feb. 18, President Roosevelt suggests U.S.S. Wolverine as a Museum.

*Ann Arbor News*—Feb. 19, Article, "Indian Mounds Built by Nature Abound in State."

*Battle Creek Enquirer-News*—Nov. 11, Early Camp Custer history; Jan. 2, Centennial history of Oak Hill Cemetery; Jan. 9, History of Union City Mill built in 1838; Feb. 28, Mystery of Moreau Trading Post, Barry County.

*Bay City Times*—Feb. 10, Important Indian mound discovered near Constantine.

*Benton Harbor News-Palladium*—Dec. 30, d. Judge M. S. Selkirk, South Haven, age 91.

*Berrien Springs Journal Era*—Nov. 19, "Tales of an Old Town" (Beginning of Dayton schools).

*Birmingham Eccentric*—Oct. 8, Plans to buy Governor Wisner's Home for County Museum.

*Decatur Republican*—Nov. 19, Early Settlers and their Cemetery home.

*Dearborn Press*—Jan. 7, Birthplace of Henry Ford moved to Greenfield Village; Jan. 28, Dearborn Historical Commission's contest for design of Flag.



*Detroit News*—Oct. 11, Commemorative issue of *Michigan Christian Advocate* on its Seventieth birthday; series "Town Talk" by George Stark, continued.

*Detroit Free Press*—Dec. 4, State Historical Museum acquires new home; Dec. 9, Bones of Mastodon Unearthed in City.

*Escanaba Daily Press*—Jan. 9, d. Pioneer "Jim" Champ, age 91; John P. Norton's column "Early Escanaba Days" continued.

*Grand Rapids Herald*—Jan. 1, Death of first Mayor of Zeeland, P. Henry DePree, age 79.

*Grand Rapids Press*—Feb. 14, Biog. sketch of Herbert E. Sargent (d. Feb. 13), first curator of Grand Rapids Public Museum.

*Houghton Mining Gazette*—Nov. 17, Review of article on early theatres appearing in current number Michigan History Magazine.

*Livingston County Press* (Howell)—Oct. 13, Centennial edition.

*Jackson Citizen-Patriot*—Nov. 18, 75th anniversary, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Albion; Dec. 9, Historical Commission asks for State Historical Building.

*Lansing State Journal*—Nov. 5, New Home of State Museum (Illustrated); Dec. 12, State Historical Museum acquires new home; Dec. 18, Portrait of "Aunt Laura" Haviland in State Museum; Dec. 21, Dr. Clark Chamberlain's molecular vibration absorber; Jan. 8, State Museum in its new home; Jan. 23, Schuch Collection shown in the State Museum; Feb. 27, "Case of the Month" in State Historical Museum.

*Marquette Mining Journal*—Oct. 7, Annual meeting Marquette County Historical Society; Oct. 16, Foreign language newspapers in the Upper Peninsula; Jan. 22, Centennial of the discovery of iron ore.

*Michigan Times*—Dec. 31, Need of State Historical Building at Lansing.

*Ovid Register-Union*—Jan. 28, History of oldest mill in Shiawassee County.

*Owosso Argus-Press*—Jan. 20, History of the old Parshall Mill, Corunna.

*Paw Paw Courier-Northerner*—Oct. 1, History of the Paw Paw Presbyterian Church.

*Pontiac Press*—Feb. 23, 26, Pioneer Society to buy Governor Wisner Home.

*Powers-Spaulding Tribune*—Oct. 15, Dr. Beaumont home purchased by Mackinac Island Park Commission.

*Sault Ste. Marie News*—Oct. 1, Meeting of the Chippewa Historical Society; Nov. 13, Adrian College plans Centennial; Dec. 8, Mackinac Park Commission acquires two historic houses.

*St. Joseph Herald-Press*—Jan. 3, Old Oxford Methodist Church near Three Oaks razed.

*Ypsilanti Press*—Oct. 7, 100th anniversary Stony Creek Methodist Church.

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#### SELECTED ARTICLES FROM OUR EXCHANGES

*American Archivist*, October 1943: "The Preservation of Consular Post Records of the United States," by Meredith B. Colket, Jr.; "Archival Terminology," by Roscoe R. Hill; "The Bureau of Navigation, 1862-1942," by Henry P. Beers; "Writings on Archives and Manuscripts, July 1942-June 1943" (Bibliography).

*American Historical Review*, October, 1943: "The English Common Law, Barrier Against Absolutism," by C. H. McIlwain; "The Tragedy of Charles O'Connor: an Episode in Anglo-Irish Relations," by Giovanni Costigan; "Retaliation for the Treatment of Prisoners in the War of 1812," by Ralph Robinson.

*Arkansas Historical Quarterly*, September, 1943: "Early Days in Columbia County," by Glenn G. Martel; "Opie Read,

Arkansas Journalist," by Robert L. Morris; "Sam Houston's Brother," by Frances Shiras; "Letters of an Arkansas Confederate Soldier," edited by D. D. McBrien.—*December*: "Arkansas Achieves Statehood," by Marie Cash; "Major Wolf and Abraham Lincoln, an Episode of the Civil War," by Frances Shiras.

*Canadian Historical Review*, September, 1943: "Canada and the Peace Conference of 1919," by J. W. Dafoe; "Douglas Brymner, 1823-1902," by D. C. Harvey; "Graduate Theses in Canadian History and Related Subjects."—*December*: "James K. Polk and John Bull," by Julius W. Pratt; "Financing the C. P. R., 1880-5," by D. C. Masters.

*Colorado Magazine*, September, 1943: "Boyhood Recollections," by John W. Horner, Sr.; "Memoirs of Marian Russell" (continued), by Mrs. Hal Russell.—*November 1943*: "Ranching in Northeastern Colorado in the Early Eighties," by R. E. Arnett; "Memoirs of Marian Russell" (continued), by Mrs. Hal Russell.

*Georgia Historical Quarterly*, September, 1943: "Boating as a Sport in the Old South," by E. Merton Coulter; "General Gaines Meets Governor Troup: A State-Federal Clash in 1825," by James W. Silver; "Forgotten Scientists in Georgia and South Carolina," by Richard Beale Davis.—*December*: "The First Regiment of Georgia Volunteers in the Mexican War," by Wilbur G. Kurtz, Jr.

*Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, September, 1943: "Lincoln's Offer of a Command to Garibaldi: Further Light on a Disputed Point of History," by Howard R. Marraro; "Owen Lovejoy in Princeton, Illinois," by Ruth Ewers Haberkorn; "The Political Metamorphosis of Robert Green Ingersoll," by C. H. Cramer.—*December*: "The Old French Towns of Illinois in 1839: A Reminiscence," by J. F. Snyder.

*Indiana History Bulletin*, August, 1943: "The War—The Fight for Small Nations;" "Indiana's Oldest Building Establishment."—*September*: "War History Work."—*October*: "The

War—The Struggle of the Great Powers for Security.”—*December*: “Mirages in War.”

*Indiana Magazine of History*, September, 1943: “John Hays and the Fort Wayne Indian Agency,” by Nellie A. Robertson; “Kentucky’s Influence upon Indiana in the Crisis of 1861,” by Kenneth M. Stamp. —*December*: “James Albert Woodburn, 1856-1943,” by John D. Barnhart; Documents: “The Letters of Godlove S. Orth, Hoosier Whig,” edited by J. Herman Schauinger.

*Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, October, 1943: “Tabor and Tabor College,” by Catharine Grace Barbour Farquhar; “Cooperation between the State and Federal Departments of Agriculture,” by George Wilson Willoughby.

*The Palimpsest* (Iowa Historical Society), September, 1943: Four articles on the life and work of Prof. Charles C. Nutting of the University of Iowa.—*October*: “The Election of 1843,” by Reeves Hall; “Lincoln at Burlington,” by Ben Hur Wilson.—*November*: “Come to the Turkey Valley,” by William J. Petersen.—*December*: “Iowa in the Fifties,” by Thomas E. Tweito.

*Iowa Monograph Series: Number 8*, 1943: “Some Historic Markers in Iowa,” compiled by Susie B. Wright.

*Annals of Iowa*, October, 1943: “Preserving Our National Heritage,” by Phillip D. Jordan; “Judge Joseph Williams,” by Wm. M. McLaughlin; “Frederick Lange Gruntvig,” by Thomas P. Christensen; “An Iowa Land ‘Bargain’ a Century Ago: A Letter,” by Elizabeth S. Roberts; Oley Nelson—An Unforgettable Character,” by John P. Herrick; “Civil War Musicians,” by Bert B. Child; “Importance of Keeping Records and Archives,” by Bessie Lyon.

*Journal of Politics*, August, 1943: “German Idealism and American Theories of the Democratic Community,” by Thomas I. Cook and Armand B. Leavelle; “Economic Demobilization of France after the First World War,” by Albert T. Lauterbach; “Hawaii under Martial Law,” by Robert S. Rankin.—*Novem-*

ber: "Politics and History in the Age of Enlightenment," by Friedrich Engel-Janosi.

*Journal of Southern History*, November, 1943: "The Defense of Slavery in the Northern Press on the Eve of the Civil War," by Howard C. Perkins.

*Kansas Historical Quarterly*, August, 1943: "The New England Emigrant Aid Company Parties of 1855," by Louise Barry; "Louis Bodwell, Frontier Preacher: The Early Years, Part I," by Russell K. Hickman; "The Woman Suffrage Campaign of 1912," by Martha B. Caldwell.

Kentucky State Historical Society *Register*, October, 1943: "Letters of General Samuel Hopkins of Henderson, Kentucky;" "Memoir of Lexington and Its Vicinity (Continued), by William Leavy.

*Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, October, 1943: "Early Economic Life in Louisiana, 1804-1824 (An Historical Dialogue)," by Pierre de la Vergne; "A Collection of Louisiana Confederate Letters," edited by Frank E. Vandiver; "The Political Career of Thomas Overton Moore, Secession Governor of Louisiana," by Van D. Odon; "The Louisiana People's Party," by Lucia Elizabeth Daniel; "Joseph Jefferson In New Orleans," by John Smith Kendall.

*Maryland Historical Magazine*, September, 1943: "Maryland's First Warship," by Hamilton Owens; "Civil War Song Sheets," by Raphael Semmes; "Politics in Maryland During the Civil War" (Cont.), by Charles B. Clark; "The Calvert Stier Correspondence" (Cont.), edited by William D. Hoyt, Jr.; "Literary Culture in Eighteenth Century Maryland, 1770-1776," by Joseph T. Wheeler; "Light on the Family of Gov. Josias Fendall," by Nannie Ball Nimmo and W. B. Marye.

*Michigan Alumnus*, Summer, 1943: "The Transformation of Rural Life in Michigan since 1865," by Willis Dunbar.

*Michigan Law Review*, December, 1943: "Just War—A Legal Concept?" by Arthur Nussbaum.

*Mid-America*, October, 1943: Documents: "The Sources of the Delisle Map of America, 1703," edited by Jean Delanglez.

*Military Affairs*, Fall, 1943: "Army Historiography: Retrospect and Prospect," by Capt. Victor Gondos, Jr.; "An Experiment in Writing Administrative History," by Capt. A. M. Thornton.—*Winter*: "The Navy's War History," by Robert G. Albion; "Navy Department Records in the National Archives," by Bess Glenn.

*Minnesota History*, September, 1943: "How Stillwater Came to Be," by Emma Glaser; "Walter Reed in Minnesota," by Bertha L. Heilbron; "The Carver County German Reading Society," by Hildegard Binder Johnson; "Spanish Proverbs in Minnesota," by Marjorie Edgar; "Some Sources for Northwest History: Early Geography Textbooks," by Esther Jera-bek.—*December*: "Farm Machinery of the 1860's in Minnesota," by Merrill E. Jarchow; "Minnesota's Attitude Toward the Southern Case for Secession," by F. Paul Prucha.

*Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, September, 1943: Articles by Charles A. Beard, Gilbert Chinard, George Harmon Knoles, and Linn W. Turner, appropriate to the 200th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson. In the Teacher's Section, "American Literature in the Teaching of American History," by Alexander C. Kern.—*December*: "Memories of Frederick Jackson Turner," by Edward E. Dale.

*Missouri Historical Review*, October, 1943: "Missouri Crossroads of the Nation," by Wiley B. Rutledge; "The Old St. Jo Gazette," by Frederic M. Pumphrey; "Missouri and the War," by Juliet M. Gross.

*Nebraska History*, July-September, 1943: Addresses delivered at the Sixty-sixth Annual Meeting, Nebraska State Historical Society, and the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Native Sons and Daughters of Nebraska.—*October-December*: Tributes to Addison E. Sheldon, and addresses delivered at the 66th Annual Meeting of the Nebraska Historical Society.

New Jersey Historical Society *Proceedings*, October, 1943: "Silversmiths of New Jersey, 1623-1800" (compiled from books and newspapers by Miss Julia Sabine, Newark, N. J.); "Index to Proceedings, 1920-1931 (inclusive)"—Supplement to Index

1945-1919 printed in *Proceedings*, New Series, Volume V, Number 1 (1931).

*New Mexico Historical Review*, October, 1943: "New Mexico and the Sectional Controversy: 1846-1861: III," by Loomis M. Ganaway; "New Mexico's War Time Food Problems, 1917-1918: I," by George Winston Smith; "Punche: Tobacco in New Mexico History," by Leslie A. White.

New York Historical Society, *Quarterly Bulletin*, October, 1943: "Why We Are Called Americans" (President's communication); "Henry Pilcher, Organ Builder."

*North Carolina Historical Review*, October, 1943: "Camp Newspapers of the Confederacy," by Bell Irvin Wiley.

*North Dakota Historical Quarterly*, October, 1943: "The Sinclair Family in Bottineau County," by A. G. Burr; "The Geology of the Turtle River State Park," by Wilson M. Laird.

*Ohio State Archeological and Historical Quarterly*, October-December, 1943: "Ohio Medical History, 1835-1858, Still Further Aspects,"—a series of five papers by Robert G. Paterson, A. E. Waller, Philip D. Jordan, and Edward C. Mills.

Historical Society of Northwestern Ohio, *Quarterly Bulletin*, October, 1943: "A Tavern Every Mile," by Kathryn M. Keller; "Northern Ohio Scene, 1839," edited by Howard C. Perkins.

*Chronicles of Oklahoma*, September, 1943: "The Lost Captain—J. L. Dawson of Old Fort Gibson," by James Henry Gardner; "Oklahoma and Indian Territory as Embraced within the Territory of Louisiana," by Robert L. Williams; "Cattle Ranching in Eastern Oklahoma," by Norman A. Graebner.—*December*: "Oklahoma War Memorial—World War II," by Muriel H. Wright.

*Oregon Historical Quarterly*, September, 1943: "Eugene's Theatres and 'Shows' in Horse-and-Buggy days, Part II: 1884-1903," by Alice Henson Ernst; "22 letters of David Logan, Pioneer Oregon Lawyer," edited by Harry E. Pratt; "Oregon Geographic Names: Fourth Supplement," by Louis A. McArthur.—*December*: "Oregon Geographic Names: Fifth Sup-



plement," by Lewis A. McArthur; "Early Electric Interurbans in Oregon," by Randall V. Mills.

*Pacific Northwest Quarterly*, October, 1943: "The Farm Labor Problem in Washington, 1917-18," by Carl F. Reuss; "The Early History of Pocatella, Idaho," by Robert L. Wrigley, Jr.; "George Turner, Part II," by Claudius O. Johnson.

*Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, October, 1943: "The Friendly Association," by Theodore Thayer.

*Rhode Island History*, October, 1943: "Rhode Island Pioneers in Regulation of Banking," by John B. Rae.

*Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, October, 1943: "The Destiny of Buffalo Bayou," by Andrew Forest Muir; "Check List of Texas Imprints, 1850," edited by E. W. Winkler.

*Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, September, 1943: "A Short History of of the Woman Suffrage Movement in Tennessee," by A. Elizabeth Taylor; "A Nashville Musical Decade, 1830-1840," by Kenneth Rose; "The Tennessee State Flag," by Samuel C. Williams.—*December*: "Congressional Action on the Admission of Tennessee into the Union," by Charlotte Williams; "A Saga of the Western Waters," by William E. Beard.

*Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, October, 1943: "In Search of Jefferson's Birthplace," by Fiske Kimball.

*West Virginia History*, October, 1943: "West Virginians in the American Revolution," assembled and edited by Ross B. Johnston.

*Wisconsin Magazine of History*, September, 1943: "American Germans in Two World Wars," by Carl Wittke; Documents: "Wisconsin as Depicted in the Michigan Press," edited by Sidney Glazer.—*December*: "Nicolas Boilvin, Indian Agent," by P. L. Scanlan; "Captain Quarles Leads Company F. to Mexico," by J. L. Loomis.

*Annals of Wyoming*, July, 1943: "Documents and Letters;" "Wyoming in World War II," by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney.—*October*: "Statistical Reports on the Sickness and Mortality of the U. S. Army, 1819-1860," compiled by Marie H. Erwin; "Documents and Letters."

## MICHIGAN'S GOLD STAR RECORD: WORLD WAR I

(For the beginning of this Series, see the Winter issue of this Magazine for 1943.)

**HOWARD BLAIR (118728)**, Private, 8th Company, 5th U. S. Marine Corps, 2nd Division. Son of William B. and Florence Blair, Jackson. Born at Allen, Hillsdale County, July 27, 1896. Painter, American Fork and Hoe Company. Enlisted in the U. S. Marines February 17, 1917. Assigned to Port Royal, S. C., February 22, 1917. Served with the 2nd Division in its brilliant series of attacks upon the victorious German army between the Aisne and the Marne on the highway leading directly to Paris. On June 4, the division commenced the attack which was to last for 40 days and which proved to be the turning point in the war. Private Blair was wounded on June 8, dying two days later in Evacuation Hospital No. 8. Residence at enlistment: Jackson, Jackson County.

**WILLIAM O. BLAIR (1061336)**, Private, 1st Class, 649th Aero Supply Squadron. Son of Perry O. Blair, (address unknown) and Susie Mae Blair-Doyle, Muskegon. Born at Rhinelander, Wis., January 3, 1892. Automatic machine operator, Continental Motor Corporation. Inducted into Kelley Field, Texas, March 11, 1918. Assigned as Cook, Detachment, 3rd Training Battalion. Overseas May 23, 1918. Assigned to 649th Aero Supply Squadron. Died October 31, 1918 in the Camp Hospital of his Squadron in Romatine, France, from injuries received in an accident when he was struck by an army truck. Buried at Muskegon. Residence at enlistment: Muskegon, Muskegon County.

**WILLIAM PARKER BLAIR, JR. (2356068)**, Private, 4th Reserve Battalion, Canadian Army. Son of William P., Sr., and Elizabeth (Collins) Blair, Ypsilanti. Born July 13, 1896 at Ypsilanti. Entered Canadian service at St. Thomas, Ont., Canada. Overseas. Died August 5, 1918 at Branshott, England. Buried at Grayshott, Hants, England. Reported from Washtenaw County.

**WILLIAM THOMAS BLAKE**, Private, Company D, 11th Machine Gun Battalion, 4th Division. Son of Peter Blake, Detroit, and Mary A. Blake, Everett, Mass. Born December 20, 1897 at Everett, Mass. Painter. Entered U. S. service at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, July 9, 1917. Assigned to Company F, 58th Infantry, 4th Division. Transferred to Company D, 11th Machine Gun Battalion, 4th Division. Died April 23, 1918 at Camp Greene, N. C. Buried at Malden, Mass. Residence at enlistment: Detroit, Wayne County.

**EDWARD J. BLAKELY (567994)**, Private, 17th Company, 161st Depot Brigade. Son of James and Cleopha Blakely, Muskegon. Born July

26, 1893 at Detroit. Office Manager, Pyle Pattern Co., Muskegon. Entered U. S. service at Camp Grant, Ill., December 14, 1917. Assigned to 17th Company of the 161st Depot Brigade. Died February 7, 1918 at Camp Grant, Ill. Buried at Muskegon. Residence at enlistment: Muskegon, Muskegon County.

ORVEL V. BLAKLEY, Private, Company C, 26th Infantry, 1st Division. Son of Charles H. Blakley, New Haven, and Cynthia V. Blakley-Goodlock, Weston. Born at Chesterfield, June 3, 1898. Farmer. Enlisted in U. S. service April 26, 1917. Assigned to Company C, 26th Infantry. Overseas, June 1917. Died of disease January 22, 1918, in France. Residence at enlistment: Weston, Lenawee County.

JAMES WILLARD BLANCHARD (279294), Private, 1st Class, Company C, 126th Infantry, 32nd Division. Son of William Blanchard, Kalamazoo, and Alice C. (Dobee) Blanchard (deceased). Born at Schoolcraft, March 11, 1896. Employee of W. P. Darling Coal Company. Member of Michigan National Guard. Entered Camp Ferris, Grayling, August 14, 1917. Transferred to Camp McArthur, Texas and was assigned to Company C, 126th Infantry in the reorganization of the National Guard. Overseas with the Red Arrow Division. Served with the 126th Infantry in the Haute-Alsace sector and in the Aisne-Marne offensive where he was wounded severely and died at Base Hospital No. 36, August 10, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo County.

WILLIAM BLANFORD, Private, 8th Company, 160th Depot Brigade. Son of William H. and Sarah E (Culver) Bohl, Mancelona. Born November 11, 1897 at Mancelona. Farmer. Inducted into Camp Custer, September 4, 1918. Assigned to the 8th Company, 160th Depot Brigade. Died at Base Hospital, Camp Custer, October 11, 1918. Buried at Mancelona. Residence at enlistment: Mancelona, Antrim County.

WALTER TILLMAN BLANKERTZ (269473), Sergeant, Company C, 120th Machine Gun Battalion, 32nd Division. Son of Herman and Carrie Blankertz, Dearborn. Born January 14, 1895 in Dearborn. Single. Enlisted in Company F, 32nd Infantry, Michigan National Guard January 2, 1915. Assigned to Company C, 120th Machine Gun Battalion in the reorganization of the National Guard at Camp McArthur, Texas. Overseas with the 32nd Division. Served in the Alsace Sector and Aisne-Marne Offensive where he was killed in action August 1, 1918 during the brilliant capture of Fismes between the Ourcq and Vesle Rivers. Residence at enlistment: Dearborn, Wayne County.

WALTER BLAZAK (154403), Private, 1st Class, Company B, 1st Engineers, 1st Division. Entered U. S. military service in the Regular

Army and was assigned to Company B, 1st Engineers. Trained and was sent overseas with his unit. Served with the 1st Regulars until he received wounds in action from which he died August 4, 1918 in France. Accredited by the War Department to Michigan.

CHARLES BLEASE (2982359), Private, Company G, 4th Infantry, 3rd Division. Inducted into U. S. military service at Camp Custer where he was trained for service. Overseas with the 85th Division. Transferred as a replacement to Company G, 4th Infantry, with which unit he served in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive where he received wounds in action from the result of which he died November 6, 1918. Accredited by the War Department to Michigan.

HOMER J. BLEAU (560708), Sergeant, Co. A, 59th Infantry. Son of August and Amanda Bleau (both deceased). Born October 1893 in Canada. Paper maker. Entered Columbus Barracks April 20, 1918. Transferred to Camp Houston where he was promoted to Corporal. Became a Sergeant in Camp Green, North Carolina. Transferred to Camp Upton and sailed overseas to France. On September 29 he was wounded while leading his platoon across a difficult terrain, for which gallantry he was decorated with a Distinguished Service Cross. Died of wounds October 16, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Munising, Alger County.

RAYMOND L. BLEMMING (2986495), Private, Company D, 16th Infantry, 1st Division. Son of George and Fannie Blemming, Detroit. Born April 4, 1894 in Isabella County. Engineer, Michigan Railway Company, Battle Creek. Married September 12, 1915 at Grand Rapids to Etha Hammond Norris. Inducted into Camp Custer June 26, 1918. Assigned to Company C, 337th Infantry. Overseas with the 85th Division in July, 1918. Transferred August 16, 1918 to Company D, 16th Infantry. Served with the 1st Division at St. Mihiel and until October 9, 1918 when he was killed in action in the Battle of the Argonne Forest. Residence at enlistment: Detroit, Wayne County.

KAMIEL BLONDEEL (2019877), Private, Company H, 7th Infantry, 3rd Division. Son of Charles and Elodie Blondeel, Royal Oak. Born April 12, 1889 at Aeltre, Belgium. Farmer. Inducted into Camp Custer, November 20, 1917. Assigned to the 338th Infantry. Overseas with the 85th Division. Assigned as a replacement to Company H, 7th Infantry. Killed in action October 17, 1918 during the advance in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Residence at enlistment: Warren, Macomb County.

BURG BLONK (3358518), Private, 320th Supply Company, Q.M.C. Son of Jacob and Nellie (Baughorn) Blonk, Grand Rapids. Born

December 7, 1899 at Delft, Netherlands. Upholsterer. Inducted into U. S. Service at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, June, 1918. Assigned to 320th Supply Company. Overseas. Died February 1, 1919 in France. Residence at enlistment: Grand Rapids, Kent County.

HELMER R. A. BLOOM (2031395), Sergeant, 1st Class, Company A, 310th Engineers, 85th Division. Son of Anders Pettersson Blom (Bloom) and Brita Helena Blom, Bollnas, Sweden. Born at Bollnas, Sweden, September 20, 1891. Engineer, Michigan Central Railway Company. Enlisted in the U. S. Army Sept. 20, 1917. Assigned to Battery A, 330th Field Artillery then in training at Camp Custer. Transferred to the 310th Engineers. Overseas July 21, 1918 with the 85th Division. Sent with Company A, 1st Battalion, 310th Engineers to Russia as part of the Allied Force under British command which operated from Archangel as its base. Drowned in action at Selsoe on the Dwina River, October 8, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Detroit, Wayne County.

CLIFFORD A. BLOOMQUIST, Private, 26th Recruiting Company. Son of John and Emma Bloomquist, Barryton. Born October 3, 1895 at Rodney. Railroad employee. Married December 27, 1917 at Pontiac, to Ruth Schweitzer who was born February 19, 1897 at Davison. Inducted into Columbus Barracks, Ohio, October 3, 1918. Assigned to the 26th Recruiting Company. Died of pneumonia October 16, 1918 at Columbus Barracks. Buried at Rodney. Residence at enlistment: Barrytown, Mecosta County.

BENJAMIN F. BLUE (159988), Bugler, Company D, 10th Engineers. Entered U. S. military service in Company D, 10th Engineers. Died of disease Oct. 7, 1918. Accredited by the War Department to Michigan.

WILLIAM C. BLUEMER (2035775), Private, Company C, 115th Infantry, 29th Division. Son of Frederick, Sr. and Marie Bluemer, Merrill. Born October 3, 1886 at Orion. Farmer. Inducted into Camp Custer April 1, 1918. Assigned to 24th Company, 160th Depot Brigade. Transferred to Camp Gordon, Ga. Assigned to Company C, 115th Infantry. Overseas with the 29th Division. Killed in action October 10, 1918 in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Residence at enlistment: Merrill, Saginaw County.

MELFORD H. BLUNT (2071769), Private, 2nd Company 1st Battalion, Provision Regiment. Son of Martin H. and Kate Blunt, Warren. Born Jan. 21, 1897 at Royal Oak. Entered U. S. military service Dec. 9, 1917. Assigned to the 2nd Company, 6th Provisional Regiment, Ordnance Detachment. Overseas to France. Assigned to service with the 2nd Company, 1st Battalion in the Ordnance Department. Died of

pneumonia Oct. 20, 1918 at U. S. Camp Hospital at Mehun, France. Residence at enlistment: Royal Oak, Oakland County.

ALBERT C. BOBECK (BOBCZYNSKI), Private, Company A, 119th Field Artillery, 32nd Division. Son of Andrew and Josephine (Hatala) Bobczynski (both deceased.) Born Apr. 26, 1891 in Poland. Mechanic. Entered U. S. service June 26, 1917. Transferred to Camp McArthur, Texas October 1, 1917. Transferred to the Orthopedic Medical Detachment. Died at Camp McArthur, Texas, October 6, 1918. Buried in the Polish Cemetery, Grand Rapids. Residence at enlistment: Lansing, Ingham County.

CHARLES ERNEST BOCK (279506), Private, 1st Class, Company D, 126th Infantry, 32nd Division. Son of Henry and Anna (Schaack) Bock, Halfway. Born September 5, 1894 at Halfway. Inducted into Camp Custer and was assigned to Company E, 11th Battalion, 160th Depot Brigade. Transferred to Company D, 126th Infantry, then in training at Waco, Texas. Overseas with the 32nd Division, with which unit he served until October 4, 1918 when he was killed in action in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Residence at enlistment: Halfway, Macomb County.

DORIS F. BOCOOK (2981900), Private, Company F, 4th Infantry, 3rd Division. Son of George T. and Annie Hale Bocook, Elmira. Born March 6, 1895 in Geenup County, Kentucky. Farmer and Teacher. Inducted into Camp Custer June 24, 1918. Trained at Camp Custer and was transported overseas with the 85th Division. Assigned to Company F, 4th Infantry, Intelligence Section. Overseas. Died of disease in France, October 6, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Elmira, Otsego County.

LLOYD JOSEPH BODELL (261932), Corporal, Company D, 125th Infantry, 32nd Division. Son of George and Louise Bodell, Monroe. Born December 23, 1895 at Monroe. Taxi-driver. Married June 12, 1917 at Adrian to Anna Maria Specht who was born May 15, 1896 at Monroe. Survived by a son Lloyd Edwin, born May 6, 1918. Corporal in Company K, 31st Infantry, Michigan National Guard. Transferred to Company K, 125th Infantry, in the organization of the 32nd Division at Camp McArthur, Texas. Later transferred to Company D, 125th Infantry. Served with the Red Arrow Division in the Haute-Alsace Sector and in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive until August 4, 1918 when he was wounded in action in the brilliant attack upon Fismes. Died from his wounds August 6, in the Field Hospital, near Reddy Farm, France. Residence at enlistment: Monroe, Monroe County.



**WILLIAM HENRY BODOIN**, Private, Canadian Army. Son of Godfrey J. and Agnes Bodoïn, Standish. Born May 12, 1896 at Standish. Laborer. Entered the Canadian Army Sept. 9, 1915. Overseas. Died in the service Sept. 16, 1916 in France. Reported from Standish, Arenac County.

**CLAUDE BOEGNER** (2051319), Private, Company G, 16th Infantry, 1st Division. Son of Lewis Boegner, Flint, and Mary Boegner (deceased). Born at Imlay City. Single. Entered U. S. military service May 26, 1918. Trained and was transported overseas, where he was assigned as a replacement to Company G, 16th Infantry. Served with the 1st Regulars in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive where he received wounds in action from which he died Oct. 17, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Richfield Road, Flint, Genesee County.

**HERMAN K. BOELEN**s (2054001), Private, 337th Field Hospital, 310th Sanitary Train, 85th Division. Son of Klass and Kate Boelens, Spring Lake. Born Mar. 27, 1892 at Spring Lake. Single. Entered U. S. Military service May 29, 1918 at Camp Custer where he was assigned to the 337th Field Hospital. Trained at Camp Custer and was transported overseas with the 85th Division. Died of pneumonia Oct. 7, 1918 at U. S. Military Hospital, Hursley, England. Residence at enlistment: Spring Lake, Ottawa County.

**HENRY T. BOENAKER** (4032088), Private, Company I, 78th Infantry, 14th Division. Son of Theodore (deceased) and Mary Boenaker, Bay City. Born in Hampton Township, Bay County, May 4, 1891. Farmer. Inducted into service at Camp Custer, July 22, 1918. Assigned to 33rd Company, 9th Battalion, 160th Depot Brigade. Transferred August 28th, 1918 to Company I, 78th Infantry. Died October 2, 1918, in Camp Custer from pneumonia following an attack of influenza. Buried at Bay City. Residence at enlistment: Bay City, Bay County.

**ADOLPH BOESENECKER** (2980268), Private, Company F, 4th Infantry, 3rd Division. Son of Fred Boesenecker, Frankenmuth (mother deceased). Born July 4, 1889 at Frankenmuth. Married July 14, 1918 at Camp Custer to Sophie Herzog who was born May 9, 1896 at Frankenmuth. Survived by a son Adolph born June 20, 1919. Entered military service at Camp Custer May 28, 1918. Trained with the 85th Division at Camp Custer. Transported overseas to France where he was transferred as a replacement to Company F, 4th Infantry. Served with his unit in the reserve of the 4th Army Corps during the St. Mihiel operations and in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive where he was



killed in action Oct. 23, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Frankenmuth, Saginaw County.

JOHN BOGDEN (264000), Private, 1st Class, Company G, 128th Infantry, 32nd Division. Born Aug. 7, 1895 in Russian Poland. Employee, Swift & Company, Detroit. Entered U. S. military service and was assigned to Company G, 128th Infantry in the reorganization of the National Guard at Camp McArthur, Texas. Trained with the 32nd Division with which unit he was transported overseas. Served in the Alsace Sector, Aisne-Marne Offensive and Oise-Aisne Offensive where he received wounds in action from which he died Sept. 4, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Detroit, Wayne County.

CHRIST BOGSTED (2020752), Private, Company L, 39th Infantry, 4th Division. Entered U. S. military service and was assigned to Company L, 39th Infantry, 4th Division which was organized at Camp Greene, N. C. Trained and was transported overseas to France where he served with the 4th Regulars until he received wounds in action from which he died July 18, 1918. Accredited by the War Department to Michigan.

JOE WILLIAM BOHACZ (278738), Corporal, Company A, 126th Infantry, 32nd Division. Son of Stanley and Margaret Bohacz, Bronson. Born at Plantersville, Texas Jan. 28, 1897. Single. Entered U. S. military service and was assigned to Company A, 126th Infantry in the organization of the 32nd Division. Overseas to France. Served with his unit in the Alsace Sector and Aisne-Marne Offensive where he was killed in action Aug. 1, 1918 during the brilliant capture of Fismes between the Ourcq and Vesle Rivers. Residence at enlistment: Bronson, Branch County.

JOHN BOGOSKI, Private, Headquarters Company, 77th Infantry, 14th Division. Son of Ignatius and Tiva Bogoski, Flint. Born 1897 at St. Louis, Mo. Factory laborer. Inducted into Camp Custer September, 1918. Assigned to Headquarters Company, 77th Infantry. Died October 10, 1918 at Base Hospital, Camp Custer. Residence at enlistment: Flint, Genesee County.

CHARLES E. BOHN (12758), Sergeant, 1st Class, 36th Base Hospital, Medical Department. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Simon P. Bohn (both deceased). Born May 12, 1882 in Ohio. Married June 30, 1903 in Detroit to Maude Conrade Wallace who was born Apr. 24, 1882 at Circleville, Ohio. Entered U. S. military service Aug. 20, 1917 and was assigned to the 36th Base Hospital. Overseas with his unit to France where he continued in service until his death from disease Oct. 18,

1918 at Base Hospital No. 36, France. Residence at enlistment: Highland Park, Wayne County.

**PETER JOSEPH BOIVIN** (263866), Corporal, Company L, 125th Infantry, 32nd Infantry. Son of Joseph Boivin (deceased) and Albertine Boivin, Menominee. Born at Menominee, Jan. 25, 1894. Married October 7, 1917 at Menominee, to Catherine Hornick who was born July 10, 1896 at Menominee. Survived by one child, Elaine. Born April 14, 1918. Enlisted in the Michigan National Guard April 6, 1917. Assigned to Company L, 125th Infantry in the organization of the 32nd Division at Camp McArthur, Texas. Overseas with the Red Arrow Division with which unit he served until July 31, 1918 when he was killed in action in the attack upon Cierges. Residence at enlistment: Menominee, Menominee County.

**TROFIN BOKOLSKIY** (51220), Private, Company H, 23rd Infantry, 1st Division. Entered U. S. military service in the Regular Army and was assigned to Company H, 23rd Infantry, 1st Division which was in service on the Mexican Border at the declaration of war. Trained and was transported overseas with the 1st Regulars with which unit he served in France until he was killed in action July 18, 1918 in the Marne Salient. Accredited by the War Department to Michigan.

**FREDERICK BOLCOM** (26265), Private, Company E, 125th Infantry, 32nd Division. Son of Charles Bolcom, Twining, and Alvina Bolcom, Akron, Ohio. Born Oct. 19, 1888 at Bay City. Entered U. S. military service Sept. 30, 1917 and was assigned to Company E, 125th Infantry in the reorganization of the National Guard at Camp McArthur, Texas. Trained at Camp McArthur and was transported overseas with the 32nd Division. Served in the Alsace Sector and in the Aisne-Marne Offensive where he was killed in action July 31, 1918 by machine-gun fire during the brilliant capture of Cierges. Residence at enlistment: Caro, Tuscola County.

**EMIL O. BOLDMAN**, Private, Company F, 146th Infantry, 37th Division. Son of Harry M. and Stella Boldman, Kalamazoo. Born May 3, 1897 at Greenville, Ohio. Enlisted in National Guard June 30, 1916. Served on the Mexican Border. Transferred to Company F, 146th Infantry. Overseas with the 37th Division and served with this unit until his death. After training service in the Baccarat Sector, France, this division served in St. Mihiel operations, the Meuse-Argonne and the Ypres-Lys Offensives. The 37th Division was assigned to the 5th French Army under King Albert of Belgium. On October 29-30 it took over three kilometers of front along the Lys River and the drive between the Lys and Scheldt Rivers began the next day. Private Bold-

killed in action Oct. 23, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Frankenmuth, Saginaw County.

JOHN BOGDEN (264000), Private, 1st Class, Company G, 128th Infantry, 32nd Division. Born Aug. 7, 1895 in Russian Poland. Employee, Swift & Company, Detroit. Entered U. S. military service and was assigned to Company G, 128th Infantry in the reorganization of the National Guard at Camp McArthur, Texas. Trained with the 32nd Division with which unit he was transported overseas. Served in the Alsace Sector, Aisne-Marne Offensive and Oise-Aisne Offensive where he received wounds in action from which he died Sept. 4, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Detroit, Wayne County.

CHRIST BOGSTED (2020752), Private, Company L, 39th Infantry, 4th Division. Entered U. S. military service and was assigned to Company L, 39th Infantry, 4th Division which was organized at Camp Greene, N. C. Trained and was transported overseas to France where he served with the 4th Regulars until he received wounds in action from which he died July 18, 1918. Accredited by the War Department to Michigan.

JOE WILLIAM BOHACZ (278738), Corporal, Company A, 126th Infantry, 32nd Division. Son of Stanley and Margaret Bohacz, Bronson. Born at Plantersville, Texas Jan. 28, 1897. Single. Entered U. S. military service and was assigned to Company A, 126th Infantry in the organization of the 32nd Division. Overseas to France. Served with his unit in the Alsace Sector and Aisne-Marne Offensive where he was killed in action Aug. 1, 1918 during the brilliant capture of Fismes between the Ourcq and Vesle Rivers. Residence at enlistment: Bronson, Branch County.

JOHN BOGOSKI, Private, Headquarters Company, 77th Infantry, 14th Division. Son of Ignatius and Tiva Bogoski, Flint. Born 1897 at St. Louis, Mo. Factory laborer. Inducted into Camp Custer September, 1918. Assigned to Headquarters Company, 77th Infantry. Died October 10, 1918 at Base Hospital, Camp Custer. Residence at enlistment: Flint, Genesee County.

CHARLES E. BOHN (12758), Sergeant, 1st Class, 36th Base Hospital, Medical Department. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Simon P. Bohn (both deceased). Born May 12, 1882 in Ohio. Married June 30, 1903 in Detroit to Maude Conrade Wallace who was born Apr. 24, 1882 at Circleville, Ohio. Entered U. S. military service Aug. 20, 1917 and was assigned to the 36th Base Hospital. Overseas with his unit to France where he continued in service until his death from disease Oct. 18,

1918 at Base Hospital No. 36, France. Residence at enlistment: Highland Park, Wayne County.

**PETER JOSEPH BOIVIN** (263866), Corporal, Company L, 125th Infantry, 32nd Infantry. Son of Joseph Boivin (deceased) and Albertine Boivin, Menominee. Born at Menominee, Jan. 25, 1894. Married October 7, 1917 at Menominee, to Catherine Hornick who was born July 10, 1896 at Menominee. Survived by one child, Elaine. Born April 14, 1918. Enlisted in the Michigan National Guard April 6, 1917. Assigned to Company L, 125th Infantry in the organization of the 32nd Division at Camp McArthur, Texas. Overseas with the Red Arrow Division with which unit he served until July 31, 1918 when he was killed in action in the attack upon Clerges. Residence at enlistment: Menominee, Menominee County.

**TROFIN BOKOLSKIY** (51220), Private, Company H, 23rd Infantry, 1st Division. Entered U. S. military service in the Regular Army and was assigned to Company H, 23rd Infantry, 1st Division which was in service on the Mexican Border at the declaration of war. Trained and was transported overseas with the 1st Regulars with which unit he served in France until he was killed in action July 18, 1918 in the Marne Salient. Accredited by the War Department to Michigan.

**FREDERICK BOLCOM** (26265), Private, Company E, 125th Infantry, 32nd Division. Son of Charles Bolcom, Twining, and Alvina Bolcom, Akron, Ohio. Born Oct. 19, 1888 at Bay City. Entered U. S. military service Sept. 30, 1917 and was assigned to Company E, 125th Infantry in the reorganization of the National Guard at Camp McArthur, Texas. Trained at Camp McArthur and was transported overseas with the 32nd Division. Served in the Alsace Sector and in the Aisne-Marne Offensive where he was killed in action July 31, 1918 by machine-gun fire during the brilliant capture of Clerges. Residence at enlistment: Caro, Tuscola County.

**EMIL O. BOLDMAN**, Private, Company F, 146th Infantry, 37th Division. Son of Harry M. and Stella Boldman, Kalamazoo. Born May 3, 1897 at Greenville, Ohio. Enlisted in National Guard June 30, 1916. Served on the Mexican Border. Transferred to Company F, 146th Infantry. Overseas with the 37th Division and served with this unit until his death. After training service in the Baccarat Sector, France, this division served in St. Mihiel operations, the Meuse-Argonne and the Ypres-Lys Offensives. The 37th Division was assigned to the 5th French Army under King Albert of Belgium. On October 29-30 it took over three kilometers of front along the Lys River and the drive between the Lys and Scheldt Rivers began the next day. Private Bold-

man was killed during the first day of this drive, October 31, 1918 in the advance upon Olsene along the Courtrai-Ghent Railroad across the Lys. Residence at enlistment, Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo County.

**WILLIAM F. BOLDT**, 2nd Lieutenant, 306th Motor Transport Corps. Son of Charles and Anna Boldt, Detroit. Born July 27, 1893 at Detroit. Salesman. Enlisted in U. S. service July 2, 1918. Died at Baltimore, Md., October 7, 1918. Buried at Woodmere Cemetery, Detroit. Residence at enlistment: Detroit, Wayne County.

**CHARLES DEWITT BOLEY**, Corporal, U. S. Marines. Son of Charles A. and Myrtie (Phillips) Boley, Quincy. Born December 7, 1893 at Quincy. Farmer. Enlisted in the Marine Training Camp at Parris Island, July 20, 1917. Transferred to Washington, D. C. January, 1918. Died of pneumonia November 29, 1918. Buried at Quincy. Residence at enlistment: Quincy, Branch County.

**ERLAND V. BOLM**, Corporal, Company F, 337th Infantry, 85th Division. Son of Andrew J. and Augusta Bolm, Bark River. Born August 14, 1895 in Wells Twp., Delta County. Farmer. Inducted into Camp Custer September 22, 1917. Assigned to Company F, 337th Infantry. Drowned July 7, 1918 in Heart Lake, Camp Custer, while bathing. Buried at Bark River. Residence at enlistment: Bark River, Delta County.

**LUCIUS C. BOLTWOOD** (2981213), Private, Headquarters Company, 323rd Infantry, 81st Division. Inducted into U. S. military service and was trained for overseas service. Sent overseas where he was assigned to the Headquarters Company, 323rd Infantry. Served with his unit until his death from disease Oct. 14, 1918. Accredited by the War Department to Michigan.

**HERBERT C. BOND** (2033894), Private, Company C, 102nd Engineers, 27th Division. Son of James Bond, Mt. Brydges, Ontario, Canada (mother deceased). Born at Mt. Brydges. Single. Entered military service at Camp Custer Mar. 5, 1918. Assigned to 17th Company, 5th Battalion, 160th Depot Brigade. Transferred to Company D, 2nd Regiment, Depot Engineers and later to Company C, 102nd Engineers. Overseas to France where he was engaged in service with his unit until Sept. 29, 1918 when he was killed in action in the Somme Offensive north of St. Quentin, while serving in the 2nd American Army Corps operating with the 4th British Army. Residence at enlistment: Detroit, Wayne County.

**HOMER A. BONE** (4715511), Private, Battery F, 41st Field Artillery, 14th Division. Son of Charles H. and Pamela (Wise) Bone, Reed

City. Born October 1, 1896 at Reed City. Assistant baker for T. L. Van Dyken, Reed City. Inducted into Camp Custer August 27, 1918. Assigned to Battery F, 41st (light) Field Artillery. Died of disease October 11, 1918 at Camp Custer. Buried at Woodland Cemetery, Reed City. Residence at enlistment: Reed City, Osceola County.

GEORGE BONEBURGH (280986), Corporal, Company K, 126th Infantry, 32nd Division. Son of Jacob and Hattie Boneburgh, Hudsonville. Born Mar. 12, 1898 at Georgetown. Single. Entered U. S. military service May 19, 1917. Transferred to Camp McArthur, Texas, where he was assigned to Company K, 126th Infantry in the reorganization of the National Guard. Trained at Camp McArthur and was transported overseas with the 32nd Division. Served with the Red Arrow Division practically throughout its brilliant career in France. Killed in action in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive Oct. 16, 1918 during the advance after the Michigan-Wisconsin boys had broken through the Kriemhilde Stellung of the Hindenburg Line. Residence at enlistment: Hudsonville, Ottawa County.

CARL A. BONHAM (2981991), Private, Company A, 4th Infantry, 3rd Division. Son of William H. and Mattie (West) Bonham (both deceased). Born June 6, 1887 at Larue, Ohio. Farmer. Married September 2, 1917 at Marion, to Emma Rodabaugh who was born August 1, 1901 at Marion. Inducted into Camp Custer June 24, 1918. Assigned to Company E, 340th Infantry, 85th Division. Overseas with the 85th Division. Transferred to Company A, 4th Infantry as a replacement. Served with his Division in the reserve of the 4th Army Corps during the St. Mihiel Offensive. Killed in action October 21, 1918 in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive after his Division had spent three weeks consecutive fighting upon that front. Residence at enlistment: Marion, Osceola County.

EUGENE BONKOWSKI (2019878), Private, Company D, 26th Infantry, 1st Division. Son of Alexander and Prakseda Bonkowski, Detroit. Born Apr. 10, 1893 in Poland. Single. Inducted into Camp Custer Nov. 20, 1917 and was assigned to the 338th Infantry. Trained at Camp Custer and was transported overseas with the 85th Division. Transferred as a replacement to Company D, 26th Infantry. Served with his unit in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive where he was killed in action Oct. 5, 1918 during the advance east of the Aire Valley against Exermont, Fleville and the difficult country surrounding. Residence at enlistment: Detroit, Wayne County.

CHARLIE M. BONNELL (1906546), Private, 1st Class, Company E, 327th Infantry, 82nd Division. Entered U. S. military service and was



assigned to Company E, 327th Infantry for service. Trained with his unit and was transported overseas to France where he continued in service to the close of the war. Died of disease Mar. 31, 1919 in France. Accredited by the War Department to Michigan.

CRAWFORD JACOB BONNELL (264003), Private, 1st class, Company M, 125th Infantry, 32nd Division. Son of George H. and Mary L. Bonnell, Lansing. Born July 23, 1895 at Grayling. Landscape forester and farmer. Inducted into Camp Custer September 19, 1917. Assigned to 13th Company, 4th Battalion, 160th Depot Brigade. Transferred to Camp McArthur, Texas, October 23, 1917 and was assigned to Company M, 125th Infantry, 32nd Division. Overseas, February, 1918. Served in the Haute-Alsace sector from May 15 to July 21, 1918. On the night of July 29-30th the 32nd Division relieved the 3rd Division in the Aisne-Marne Offensive in the vicinity of Roncheres, northeast of Chateau Thierry. On the following night the 63rd Brigade relieved the 28th Division and the attack upon Cierges was resumed the next day. Private Bonnell was wounded in this action July 31, 1918, from which wounds and septicemia he died at Savenay, France December 9, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Lansing, Ingham County.

ELLSWORTH M. BONNELL (93477), Private, Company A, 11th U. S. Marines. Son of Ellsworth B. Bonnell, Kingsville, Ohio and Amy Bonnell-Gordon, Essexville. Born at Kingsville, Ohio, June 23, 1893. Machinist. Enlisted in U. S. Marines June 15, 1917. Sent to Parris Island, S. C. Assigned to Company A, 11th Marines. Overseas. Died at Hospital Center, Brest, France July 9, 1919 from pulmonary tuberculosis. Residence at enlistment: Flint, Genesee County.

JOHN BONO (2021296), Private, Company F, 47th Infantry, 4th Division. Entered U. S. military service and was assigned to Company F, 47th Infantry. Trained with his unit and was transported overseas to France. Served with the 4th Regulars until he was killed in action Aug. 10, 1918 in the drive between the Ourcq and Vesle Rivers during the Aisne-Marne Offensive. Accredited by the War Department to Michigan.

RAY C. BONTNER, 649th Aerial Supply Squadron. Son of James D. and Mary C. Bonter, Pellston. Born July 31, 1894 at Lebanon, Mo. Farmer. Inducted into Camp Custer November 21, 1917. Transferred December 11, 1917 to San Antonio, Texas where he entered the Air Service. Transferred to 649th Aerial Supply Squadron. Died of spinal meningitis February 2, 1918 at the Pryor Hospital, Chester, S. C. Buried in Hilton Cemetery, Casnovia. Residence at enlistment: Harbor Springs, Emmet County.



RAY I. BOOTH (2045984), Private, 1st Class, Company A, 38th Infantry, 3rd Division. Son of Smith A. Booth, Greenville, and Rebecca (Webb) Booth (deceased). Born January 25, 1888 at Greenville. Electrician. Inducted into Camp Custer April 27, 1918. Assigned to Company A, 338th Infantry, 85th Division. Overseas August 22, 1918. Transferred to Company A, 38th Infantry. Engaged in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Wounded in action October 9, 1918 when the 3rd Division was making its advance upon Bois de Cunel and Hill 299, which was strongly defended by the enemy. Died from wounds October 15, 1918 in Base Hospital No. 18. Buried at Greenville. Residence at enlistment: Greenville, Montcalm County.

EARL PETER BORDINE (2983489), Corporal, Company I, 3rd Battalion, Chemical Warfare. Son of T. L. and Grace (Tichenor) Bordine, Battle Creek. Born February 20, 1895 at Battle Creek. Oxy-acetaline welder. Inducted into Camp Custer June 26, 1918. Assigned to 14th Company, 4th Battalion, 160th Depot Brigade. Transferred July 29, 1918 to Company I, 3rd Battalion, Chemical Warfare Service, stationed at Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md. Died of disease October 7, 1918 at the U. S. Hospital, Edgewood Arsenal. Burial in Oak Hill Cemetery, Battle Creek. Residence at enlistment: Battle Creek, Calhoun County.

## AMONG THE BOOKS

**BURNING AN EMPIRE: THE STORY OF AMERICAN FOREST FIRES.** By Stewart H. Holbrook, Macmillan, N. Y., 1943. Price \$2.50.

This is another volume indicative of the author's interest in the colorful development of America's natural resources. Two of his earlier books, *Holy Old Mackinaw: A Natural History of the American Lumberjack*, and *Iron Brew: A Century of American Ore and Steel* have been noticed in the Magazine, Winter issue, 1940.

The story of forest fires is nothing new to most of us, yet doubtless few of us have any idea at all of the horrifying things they are. Those who read Stewart Holbrook's *Burning an Empire* will scarcely ever again be complacent on the subject of forest fires. This is not a dull-statistical tale but a series of vivid stories of notable fires, interspersed with adequate explanation, obviously by a writer who knows about forest fires at first hand.

Such a writer has a right to speak his mind, and here he does, to the end of rousing public opinion, yet he is opposed to what he calls "whoopie campaigns." He emphasizes that the effective campaign must be educational and continuous, teaching especially the young what forest fires are, how they start, and their tremendous cost to the nation. As to the adults, he says, what is needed is not more laws but better enforcement. "If by magic the 170,000 persons who were responsible for forest fires during 1942 could have been arrested on the spot and fined or sent to jail, those arrests and the knowledge of them would surely have had effect."

In chapter 9, "And Then Michigan," Mr. Holbrook tells the story of the two great Michigan fires of 1871 and 1881, the first of which swept across the state from Lake Michigan to Lake Huron, and the second in the "Thumb" district, which was even more destructive of life.

G. N. F.

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**CITY OF DESTINY: THE STORY OF DETROIT.** By George W. Stark. Illustrated. Arnold-Powers, Inc., Detroit, 1943, pp. 514. Price \$3.00.

The author of this volume, George W. Stark, is well known as a prominent historian of Detroit, a worthy successor of Silas Farmer and George B. Catlin. A preface was written by Chase S. Osborn, former governor of Michigan and the present sage of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, and Possum Poke in Possum Lane, Georgia.

The theme of the book is that it was certain men located in Detroit that made the city the fourth largest in the United States, the center of the automobile industry, and the "Arsenal of Democracy" in the Second World War.

The geographical influences in the development of the city receive little attention. To quote: "Certainly geographical position would have little, if anything, to do with the purely physical fact that today Detroit is the Arsenal of Democracy." Would the same men who made Detroit great have made their city the equal of Detroit if they had been located at almost any place, say in the Sahara Desert or even on the pine barrens of northern Michigan?

The men who receive attention are of great variety. Among them are Cadillac, Father Kundig, Father Richard, Charlevoix, Douglass Houghton, Isaac Crary, Pontiac, Anthony Wayne, Hamtramck, Oliver Hazard Perry, General Harrison, Tecumseh, Reverend John Monteith, Lewis Cass, Stevens T. Mason, John D. Pierce, Isaac E. Crary, Eber Ward, Zachariah Chandler, Hazen S. Pingree, Charles B. King, Henry Ford, W. C. Durant, Ransom E. Olds, Walter Chrysler, Roy D. Chapin, the Dodges, the Fishers, Hugh Chalmers, Walter O. Briggs, Alex Dow, William S. Knudsen, Albert Kahn, James Couzens.

"In the two score years of the present century," the author writes, "Detroit has lost its charm and its gentility. It sacrificed them to the gods of the machine, who turned the bower into the arsenal. . . . Detroit has been so busy saving the rest of the world that it has had no time to save itself.

"Detroit needs a physician today, needs a consulting group of specialists, who may find a variety of remedies to cure the social and the physical ills. . . . The healthiest sign of the future lies in education."

There is a chapter entitled, "Of Art and Music"; also one headed, "City of Champions," in which is discussed the many athletic organizations and teams and individual athletes.

The volume is beautifully illustrated by photographs on leaves of special paper. The book should be placed in every public library of Michigan and should find its way into many private libraries.

Claude S. Larzelere

Highland Park

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CHARLES MILLS GAYLEY. By Benjamin P. Kurtz. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1943, pp. 289. Price \$2.50.

Because of his authorship of the great University song, "The Yellow and Blue," if for no other reason, the name of Charles Mills Gayley is familiar to thousands in the State of Michigan. The beautiful poetry of this song and the ripe, classical background evidenced in two other Michigan songs he wrote—the Latin "*Laudes Atque Carmina*" and the "Goddess of the Inland Seas"—suggest in some degree his qualities as a poet and scholar.

Though the greater part of Gayley's scholastic life was spent at the University of California, it had its roots deep in the University of Michigan where he taught for some years and left a profound impress upon his students. After he went to California he became unquestionably one of the outstanding teachers of English in this country, as well as the "father-confessor" and inspiration of many generations of students.

The numerous facets of Professor Gayley's career, his many-sided personality, are skilfully and affectionately set forth by the author of this biography, Benjamin P. Kurtz, a long-time associate of Gayley in the English Department at California and co-author of a number of books with him. It is a careful, well-organized, and interesting study and appreciation of a striking and unusual character, in which obvious love and enthusiasm for his subject has not led to undue extravagance, though some parts of the story are perhaps too meticulously detailed. But from it emerges the picture of a great teacher and inspirer of the young who has had a vital and beneficent influence on literally thousands of young men in Michigan and California.

Charles Mills Gayley was born of missionary parents in China in 1858. His father, a Protestant from North Ireland, came to the United States in his eighteenth year; his mother was of New England ancestry. After the father's death in China when Charles was four years old, his widowed mother took the boy to the old home in Ireland where he was brought up, receiving the thorough classical education of that period. He came to America in 1875 and immediately entered the University where he soon became a leader, not only by virtue of his unusually attractive personality, but also his scholastic ability. After a period of teaching in Muskegon, he returned to the University as an instructor in Latin and, later, Assistant Professor of English.

In the meantime he brought his mother, who had married the Reverend Andrew Brown, a Presbyterian minister in County Mayo, Ireland, to live in Ann Arbor upon her second husband's death which occurred at Iron Mountain, Michigan, soon after the family had come to this country. Mrs. Gayley Brown, as she was known, became the center of a large circle of friends, including the family of President Angell and other leaders of the faculty. Her daughter, Sara Brown, half-sister of the young Professor Gayley, became the wife of Shirley W. Smith, Vice-President and Secretary of the University.

For Michigan readers Gayley's subsequent career at Berkeley (he was called there to be head of the Department of English in 1889) may be of less interest, though it was there that his extraordinary personality and qualities of leadership, as well as scholarly interests, came to full flower. The ability to impress his students, which he had shown at Michigan, had an even more profound effect in the University of

California which was just then beginning to develop into a large institution. But along with his unusual gifts as a speaker and interpreter of literature, he developed a ripe scholarship resulting in a number of books which gave him a high place among American scholars. These include his great four-volume work, *Representative English Comedies*, which was finished only after his death, *Principles and Introduction to the Methods and Materials of Literary Criticism* (1909), *Plays of Our Forefathers* (1907), and *Classical Myths in English Literature and Arts* (1911).

The opening of the World War saw Gayley vitally concerned with support of the Allies and interpretation of the English effort in this country. So strong was his stand in the early years that he was often criticized by the isolationists of that day. Nevertheless he continued to speak out boldly and by the organization of the University of California Corps of the American Ambulance Field Service, he performed a great service which was widely acknowledged in England where he lived for part of the war years, coming in contact with all of the great figures of English life of that period. After he returned to California, he served as one of the interim executive board following the resignation of President Wheeler. At one time he was even thought of for the presidency. Many of the progressive policies of the University of California of this time may be traced to his inspiration.

Many honors came to him in his later years as an elder statesman of national and international reputation. He died on July 25, 1932 at the age of seventy-four.

Wilfred B. Shaw

Ann Arbor

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STORIES OF GUERNSEY COUNTY, OHIO: HISTORY OF AN AVERAGE COUNTY. By William G. Wolfe. Illustrated. Published by the author, at Cambridge, Ohio, 1943, pp. 1093. Price \$4.00.

The author of this fat volume was Superintendent of the Guernsey County Schools 1914-1935. The work is "a labor of love." It contains no "paid biographies." It is mentioned here principally as a model of what a man can do if historically minded and willing personally to do the sort of research in local history that is required to produce results of real historical value and human interest.

It can be done by any "average citizen" who is willing to do the work—but it is real work. Among the types of research done for this volume the author says, "The writer has read carefully the complete files of Guernsey County newspapers running back to 1824. He has searched through the records in all the offices of the Guernsey County

courthouse for material to use in the stories, or to verify data obtained from newspapers and other unofficial sources." He used also records of municipal, township and school officials.

In order to give a chance to make corrections and additions, the text was run in local newspapers from week to week through a period of several years. Finally the writer classified related material, revised it, and rewrote it, producing this volume.

The author gives as reasons for doing the job, "first, the pleasure derived from doing it; and second, the hope that it may be of some interest to the Guernsey County people of today and those who may live in the future." These seem to be adequate reasons. We like the tone of that sort of Americanism. We hope that Mr. Wolfe doesn't have to sacrifice too much of that magnificent salary which he doubtless received as a schoolman. In other words, we hope he sells a million copies and lives to be 90.

G. N. F.

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HENRY FORD: HIS LIFE, HIS WORK, HIS GENIUS. By William Adams Simonds. Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis, 1943, pp. 340. Illustrations, bibliography and index. Price \$3.50. This is a sympathetic biography of Mr. Ford by a friend and associate who has written four other books about him and who here recapitulates the earlier volumes and extends the story to include Willow Run. The central theme is Mr. Ford's effort to build an automobile for the masses and to make it progressively better and lower in cost to both producer and purchaser. How he did this is presented as one of the great sagas of industry.

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ANDREW MUDGE AND HIS DESCENDANTS. Compiled and privately printed by Edson H. Mudge, Clark Memorial Home, Grand Rapids, Michigan. 28 pp., 1943. Traces family to Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1638.

